The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,429.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Burke, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The about is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and on MONDAY, the 6th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Rutnagherry	13	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	13	„ Galle	2
„ Goa	13	„ Negapatam	2
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	15	„ Coconada	29
„ Cannanore	16	„ Vizagapatam...March	1
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Calicut	17	„ Calingapatam	2
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Cochin	18	„ False Point	3
„ Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccoe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves BUSREH	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Guader	24	„ Fao	8
„ Jask	26	„ Bushire	10
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Bahrein	11
„ Linga March	29	„ Linga	15
„ Bushire	2	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Fao	4	„ Muscat	19
„ Mahomerah	4	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	5	Arrives BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th Feb. 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGA[illegible] of Messrs. R. RUBAT[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Farlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. I. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton.
				March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2431	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	2429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20th FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 200 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANA[illegible]

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer [illegible] HALL, 2,085 T[illegible] nominal, Captain Co[illegible] from BOMBAY for [illegible] CANAL early in Ma[illegible] This Steamer has [illegible] the Trade and has [illegible] 30 First-Class Passengers, and b[illegible] upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAH[illegible]

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

"WILSON" [illegible]

LIVERPOOL VIA S[illegible]

TO L[illegible] FEBRUARY.

T[illegible]ship RINALDO, [illegible] of this Steamer not being equal [illegible]arger vess[e]ls of Messrs. Wilson [illegible] money to LIVERPOOL is redu[ced] .... Rs. 400.

(Exclusive of [illegible] and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. VESPASIAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. The steamer will discharge in the Sassoon Dock and Consignees will receive delivery of their Goods there.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Vespasian.

Bombay, 10th February 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALM, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the CARGO will be LANDED in the SASSOON DOCK, Consignees can obtain delivery of their Goods there, and early application is requested. No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,

Bombay, 7th February 1876. Agents s.s. Palm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

- The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
- The BOOKSELLERS,
- The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
- The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in [illegible]

Bombay Club, 12th February 1876.

YARROW'S [illegible] STEAM LAUNCHES [illegible] WOOD, IRON OR STEEL [illegible] GENERAL REQUIREMENTS [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB, BY MR. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

THE Public will find this Theatre the most elegant, comfortable and spacious of all the Theatres in Bombay. The walls and ceilings are tastefully decorated, four splendid crystal chandeliers are placed instead of a Star-light, a magnificent drop Scene and entirely New Scenery are provided, Private Boxes for Families and Zenana Ladies are constructed, a splendid Promenade is attached to the Dress Circle which is covered with Carpets and many other comforts too numerous to mention. This new Theatre will be opened

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12th FEB., 1876.

When the Members of the above Club will give a grand entertainment consisting of the Gujarati versions of the following English pieces :—

THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN,
AND
THE DEVIL TO PAY;
OR,
THE WIVES METAMORPHOSED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Boxes to hold 4 each .... Rs. 6.

Box Reserved	Rs. 3 0	Stalls	Rs. 1 0
Box Unreserved	„ 2 0	Gallery	„ 0 8
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1 8	Pit	„ 0 4

Tickets to be had at Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi.

V. R.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE STAR COMPANY.

Miss MINNIE WILLIAMS,
Miss MARIAN FORD,
Miss FLORA FORD,
Miss ADA FORD,
Mr. E. STEPHENSON,
Mr. H. HERBERT,
Mr. J. MERVYN,
Mr. J. SMYTHE,
Mr. J. DILLON,
Mr. E. SHAW,
AND
Mr. H. WILLIAMS.

THIS EVENING,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

A CAPITAL MATCH,
AND
MAID AND MAGPIE,
BURLESQUE.

NEW SONGS.
[illegible]SINGLE
[illegible]TRIPPLE

FAMILY PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	„ 2 0
Third Class	„ 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
SATURDAY 12th.
FIRST BURLESQUE! FIRST BURLESQUE!!
THE ISLAND OF JEWELS.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th,
Burlesque,
ISLAND OF JEWELS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th,
T. Robertson's Great Comedy,
CASTE.
Ester Eccles .... Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th,
Tom Taylor's exciting Drama,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th,
Burlesque,
ISLAND OF JEWELS.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th,
CASTE.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th,
Dion Boucicault's Greatest Drama,
THE OCTOROON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, SCREW TOPS.

TO COTTON COMPANIES—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly acquainted with COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING in all its details, and who can design and lay out MILLS, wishes to become MANAGING DIRECTOR of an important concern. Address "COTTON" care of Messrs. T. S. EVANS and Co., Accountants, 5 and 6 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—AUCTION SALE.—On WEDNESDAY next, 16th February, at ½ past 3 o'clock, the Undersigned will put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this stable 15 well bred ARAB HORSES, some [illegible] and AUSTRALIANS, to close account of various [illegible]

ALLY ABDOOLA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] SADDLE, [illegible] Rs. 47½ [illegible]

A COPYING CLERK REQUIRED.—Must [illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Ext[illegible] ...	1	12	1	10	[illegible]rchants, Messes, Clubs, [illegible]otels, &c. liberally dealt [illegible]
[illegible] ...	1	10	1	8	
[illegible] ...	1	10	1	8	
[illegible] ...	1	10	1	8	
[illegible] ...	1	10	1	8	
[illegible] Fine ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[S]ouchong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Royal Family Mixture ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

These excellent Teas are sold [illegible]

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPA[TCH] [illegible] SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WIT[H] [illegible] FERENCES.

MORTON & CO[illegible]

FELT HATS AND [illegible]

ASQUITH AND COM[PANY] [illegible]

Have just Landed the following NEW SHA[PES] [illegible]

FELT HATS.

THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "Folkestone"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	7 8	8 8
The "Berwick"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown.	7 8	8 8
The "Selborne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7 8	8 8
The "Hastings"—soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown.	8 0	9 0
The "Burleigh"—soft Brown Felt—high flat Crown	8 8	9 8
The "D'Oesta—stiff Black Felt—high flat Crown.	8 0	9 0
The "Stamford"—stiff Black Felt—high round Crown	8 0	9 0
The "Clifton"—stiff Black Felt—medium Height.	7 8	8 8
The "Shelly"—stiff Brown Felt—high round Crown	8 8	9 8
The "Balfe"—stiff Drab Felt—high round Crown	8 8	9 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs a
The "Glengary"	5 0	6 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0	6 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8	4 0
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8	5 0
Sealskin Turbans	4 8	5 0

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s extra quality Drab ...	11 8	13 0
Do. do. do. do. Black ...	14 0	16 0
Asquith and Co.'s made specially light, Drab ...	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black ...	12 8	14 0

SHIKAR HELMETS

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt Helmets	16 0	18 0
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	21 0	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

ORDERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND ARE DESPATCHED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

TO A LADY.

- A NEW FAN.
- A NEW BONNET.
- A DOZEN GLOVES.
- A SILVER TEA POT.
- A SILK UMBRELLA.
- A LENGTH OF SILK.
- AN OXYDIZED BELT.
- A READ[illegible]
- A PIECE OF JEWELLERY.
- A SET OF [illegible]
- A PAIR [illegible]
- A LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
- A SILK [illegible]

TO A GENTLEMAN.

- A NEW HAT.
- A NEW HELMET.
- A NEW PUGREE.
- A NEW SCARF.
- A NEW STICK.
- A COURIER BAG.
- A TRAVELLING BAG.
- A LOUNGE CHAIR.
- A DESPATCH BOX.
- A SIGNET RING.
- A PAIR BINOCULARS.
- A SILK HANDKERCHIEF.
- A [illegible] RING.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. A large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, Office desks, plated were, figures vases, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built miniature brougham.
1 Do. Dog cart.
1 Grey Arab Horse, goes in harness and saddle.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Bungalow situate at the Malabar Hill belonging to the late Rev. J. Wilson, D D., which was advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 15th February is postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery wares, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq. The same comprises a set of handsome rich cut glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, handsome seasoned teakwood French polished furniture, made to order, such as a telescope dining table for 18 persons, handsome sideboard with mirror back, substantial dining room chairs, whatnots, screen, handsome drawing room table with marble top, elegant English pattern easy chairs, English rosewood gilt drawingroom do., full backed conversation sofas, a centre ottoman consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs all covered with rich figured cretonne, side and corner stands with marble tops, Lady's small work tables, handsome English pattern Canterbury rich English velvet pile carpets, chiffonier, a valuable marble 8 day clock by "Bennett," Cheapside, handsome drawing and dining room punkhas, handsome French hanging kerosine lamps with reflectors, rich table ornaments, a firstrate sewing machine in working order, handsome writing tables, English iron painted bedstead and cot, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, handsome almira with plate glass door, gown stands, dispense articles, cooking utensils, superior wines, a first rate double barrelled breech loading central fire gun in case by "G. H. Daw," a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, a Lady's side saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Wednesday the 16th at 6-30 A. M.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises handsome rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware such as dish covers, breakfast companion, toast rack, teapot, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. handsome blackwood French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sets of camp table in 2 pieces, dining room chairs, side boards, screens circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, tea-poys, whatnots, rich Brussels and numda carpets, handsome English iron bedstead and cot, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, English mahogany cheval glass, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, iron water tanks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English-built light open carriage with a pair of serviceable Australian bay horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A lady's chesnut riding horse, quiet in single and double harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also, the property of a gentleman, a very handsome bay Arab horse, 5 years old, and goes steadily in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c., at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. T. S. HEWLETT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the [day of] sale.

[illegible] On [illegible] 5 Shares in [illegible] Weaving [illegible]

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st A[ND 2nd CLASS] TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th Feb., at 3 P. M., [Messrs.] CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder, 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
15 „ grey dhoties, 8, 9, and 10 yards.
10 cases fancy bordered sarries, 9 yards.
300 Marathi school atlasses.
50 „ hanging Maps of the World.
5 Urdoo Maps of Asia.

Sundry effects of a deceased Gentleman, comprising bed and table linen, engineer's instruments, large level in case, a pocket sextant in case, engineering stationary, drawing scales, color pan's brass scales and quadrants in boxes, triangles, wooden forms, drawing instruments, London on different subjects, Hoppus's measure, field exercise, civil engineers estimate, and pricebook, architector's journal, railway survey books, plans, &c. &c., now on view.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Laldass Chubildass:—

N W—B 425, 430-31, 432-33, 448 453 429 436 445 449 439, 446 470-71 484 468 481, 442.

19 bales 40s nett weight Turkey red twist.

By order of Messrs. C. N. Gomes & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. Rich—

C N G & C / K & A } 2 4 5—3 cases Habana Cigars.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant at 3 P M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of Millsawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture very [illegible] breakfast services, and hand painted dessert services, best electro-plated ware [illegible] English built [illegible] at the Albion Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the [illegible] instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the household furniture &c. of G. W. H. [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1876.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

HORSES will be AGED and MEASURED [illegible]

GEORGE E. REMINGTON, [illegible]

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF [illegible]

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR [illegible]

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR [illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. S. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL.

THE AMATEURS of the QUEEN'S will perform on TUESDAY, 8th, THURSDAY, 10th, and on SATURDAY, 12th, STAFF NIGHT.

PERFORMANCE at 8-45.

ADMISSION on 8th and 10th—Front Seats, Re. 1; Second, Annas Eight; Back Seats, Annas Four.

On SATURDAY, 12th, Staff Night—Front Seats, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; Back, Annas Eight.

The entertainment will consist of the laughable farce of "OLD GOOSEBERRY."

Comic Song, Recitation and the Burlesque of ROBIN HOOD.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

A FAREWELL SERVICE of SONG will be given at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on MONDAY EVENING, February 14th at 8 P. M. ADMISSION.—ONE RUPEE; CHILDREN—EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

BOMBAY RACES!!!

THE GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race days.

Schooner Yacht Sea Bird for sale. Apply to,

CUMMOO SULLIMAN, Esq.

No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal :—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING,
Captain R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE.
23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES.

TARIFF PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED and LOWER RATES GIVEN where PRECAUTIONS have been taken against FIRE.

MILLS, GIN FACTORIES and all property insured at LOWER RATES than by any other Office.

An Indian RESERVE FUND being created by payment of half all premiums into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Bombay. Chief Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 335 of 1873.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Khetwady, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, at present residing confined in Her Majesty's House of Correction in Bombay, under a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of seven years..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Seventeenth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES will be sold in two Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, at the hour of three [in] the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

[illegible] and interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them [illegible] parcel of land or ground, situate at Band[illegible] [illegible]th Collectorate of Tanna, containing [illegible] [illegible]ee annas [illegible]

[illegible] 2, [illegible]
SADDLER[Y] [illegible]
OF EVERY D[ESCRIPTION] [illegible]
WHIPS, SP[URS] [illegible]
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

VALENTINES.

A large and beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co.,
(LIMITED).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

SIMPSON [illegible]
CARRIAGE BUILD[ERS] [illegible]

S. & Co. [illegible]

, sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 ian. Prices as quoted show a decline r lb. in Fair Omrawuttee G. F. oh and G. F. Westerns and ¼d. per Sawginned Dharwar, G. F. Hingun G. F. Tinnivelly. To arrive Fair e Fair clause, February-March ship nal, Reuter quotes at 4 5/16d. ith the Good Fair clause, Febr ment, via Cape, at 4⅜d. per lb. Private however, while quoting these e them as quite nominal, and w transactions have taken place be quite exceptional. Every day clearly that the position of Surats market is becoming most critical. ure of the trade from this port is uming a very serious aspect. If it a question of price the position of business is now worked, would be hopeless, but to all appearance low re likely in a great measure to su ats as an article of consumption, and hat the price of production may be in reduced quantity is likely to be ome consumers. European firms generally to appreciate the real airs, and throughout the season dopted a most conservative policy, when they have been able to sell, es, especially up-country, are slow such a complete collapse in the by holding back their stocks are hemselves to losses of the most acter. How long they may be able his line of policy is a mere question ncial resources, but another season see a different state of things, as broffs will hesitate to advance p to anything like the extent they erto, and production must perforce proportion.

g's Liverpool telegram reports the ning quiet but steady, probable tual imports 20,000 bales.

ork, yesterday's telegram quotes n the spot at 12⅞ cents, May shipments, a decline in both cases of ⅛ old and Exchange on London are receipts of Cotton at the Ame as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
pts ...	19,000	16,000	15,000
... ...	116,000	89,000	108,000
t	3,180,000	2,715,000	2,806,000

ter Piece Goods Market is still nged, and looking to the adverse e advices which must have gone for some time past the only won do not hear of greater depression

General Produce Markets yester ered in every respect.

kly quotations for Metals show a ton in Copper Braziers and £2 per per. Yellow metal is unchanged pelter is quoted 5s. per ton higher.

ee Paper in London is unchanged he exception of Fives-and-a half lined from 93 to 92. Fours are 87 -a-half 88, but these quotations, certainty attending Exchange are, t, nominal.

f England return for the week hesday evening is more favourable ly advices would have led he proportion of the Reserve stands the same as on the pre 2⅜ per cent. Discounts have 312,500, but the Reserve of notes is 0,000 and Bullion by £62,500. For the rate of discount is still quoted which does not indicate any appre er money.

s morning are quoted at 94½; at 104½.

ar of any fresh news having been ecting Bar Silver. This week's steamer brings £10,000 in Silver ut the amount is too insignificant ecial effect.

CHANGE to-day has again been reat quietness, and although rates y altered, a very weak tone con anifested. There are very few bills holding their paper off the market the last possible moment. We

emand	... 1s. 8¾ to 11-16d	per Rupee
' sight	... 1s 9⅛ to 1-32	,,
ths' sight	... 1s 9d.	,,
nths' sight	... 1s 9 to 1-16d.	,,

there are more buyers of demand ation is now ⅛ to 3/16 premium. PAPER is weak with few buyers , Rs. 101 13/16 ; Fours and a- es-and a-half Rs. 106.

MARKET continues very y transactions repo ave been confined to a few ons in Spinning and Weaving Se Spinning shares are quoted at [illegible]

LIST.

mber of ares	p.		Divi- dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
0,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
2,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
0,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	705
5,280	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
0,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	275
0,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
0,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
0,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

REAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

tatement of Traffic for the week ending 5th Feby. 1876.

Open 1278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
hing	1,01,943	8	0
handise	4,02,013	0	0
graph	707	0	0
he Trains	332	8	0
Total Rs.	5,04,996	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,71,294	15	3
Decrease Rs.	66,298	15	3

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the nk of Madras on 5th February, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p
pital	56,25,000	0	0
[illegible]	73,77,294	14	3
[illegible]	66,90,281	6	5
[illegible]	3,64,095	0	5
[illegible]	42,521	7	9
serve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs	2,05,99,192	12	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p
[illegible]	67,87,900	13	8
[illegible]	10,52,857	11	8
[illegible]	35,6[illegible],310	13	0
[illegible]	14,63,[illegible]91	11	11
[illegible]	5,2[illegible] 621	0	0
[illegible]	31,85,833	11	6
[illegible]	2,91,979	6	8
[illegible]	13,06,516	8	5
[illegible]	4,74,281	0	0
Rs.	2,05,99,192	12	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (February) with general cargo and one hundred and four passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers.—F [illegible] w.—Dr. [illegible] For different ports.—Two hundred and ten passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Capt. [illegible], which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. and the Misses Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two children and sixty-four deck passengers.

The P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, 1,125 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, &c., with English Mails and the following cargo :—3 cases metal sheets, 6 cases hardware, [illegible] bundles, 6 cases colour, 416 packages piece goods, [illegible] silk, 3 cases saffron, 2 cases boots, 154 packages twist, 3 cases lamps, 5 cases provision, 11 cases [illegible], 3 cases paper, 10 cases wine, 5 cases cochineal, [illegible] 302 packages steel, 165 packages fruit, [illegible] packages merchandise and some packages [illegible] for different ports.

[illegible] 720 tons, Capt. J. [illegible], which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from [illegible]

[illegible] mouliac, 5 cases plated glass, 9 cases cotton, 10 bags, corks 16 cases wine, 7 cases leather; 36 packages machinery and some other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Brigadier General D. Gaye and servant, Captain P. F. G. Gallway and servant, Sub Lieut. E. C. W. Hannon, Sub Lieut. F. J. Browne, Surg. E. W. Kelsall and servant, Col. Merriman, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, Mr. J. H. E. Hart and servant, and Mr. Motunmull. For Bushire.—Genl, E Upton, Genl. G. A. Forsyth, and Major J. P. Sanger. For Zanzibar.—Mr. W. S. Potter. For Muscat.—Mr Shaik Ruseed and two servant. For Persian Gulf.—Mr. S. C. Saldunha. For Muckulla.—Mr. Ameen Salla and servant. For Bagdad.—Fatma Begum and three women. For different ports.—Forty-nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Feb 8.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Venice, Jan 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
11	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Puttialla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Prince Amadeo, to London, Liverpool and Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Livorno (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Dec 19.
	Almora (s)	Howell	Bombay, Jan 15.
	City of Oxford (s)	Gordon	Liverpool, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
7	Satara (s)		
	Lady Cairns		
	St. George		

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28 Mary Anne, ship. Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Jan. 3 Richard Wright. ship, Cruickshank. from Cardiff.
19 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
21 Olaff, ss, Carl, from Cardiff
21 Lufra, ss, Periam, from Cardiff
22 Ocean Queen, ss Lerede, from Bordeaux.
23 Pachumba, ss, Williams, from Greenock.
23 Elphinstone, ss, Stockdale, from Newcastle.
25 Medina, ss, Russell. from Jeddah.
26 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Southampton.
26 Dahlia, ss, Joy, from Jeddah.
27 Potomac, ss, London, from Jeddah.
27 Standard, ss, Blacklow, from Jeddah.
28 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Bombay.
28 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.
28 Rapor, ss, Wilkinson from Cardiff.
29 Celebes, ss, Bakher, from Batavia.
29 Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
29 Mula, ss, Doert, from Bombay.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Calcutta.
29 Diamond, H M ship. Bosanquet, from Lama.
29 Prince Hendrick, ss, Braat, from Batavia.
29 Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, from Zeila.
29 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, from Bussorah.
30 Dalhousie, H M S, Powell, from Bombay.
30 Victoria Prince, ship Nacoda, from Calcutta.
30 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
30 Briton, H M S, Brine, from Socotra.
31 Teazer, ss, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
31 Zambesi, ss, Simmons, from Bombay.
31 Vingoria, ss, Lang, from Jeddah.
Feb. 1 Valetta, ss, Murrell from Cardiff.
1 India, ss, Dodero, from Genova.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27 Elphinstone, ss, Stockdale, to Cochin.
27 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
27 Potomac, ss, London, to Calcutta.
28 Ocean Queen, ss. Lerede, to Numea N C.
28 Pachumba, ss, Williams, to Zanzibar.
28 Medina, ss, Russell, to Jeddah.
28 Standard, ss, Blacklow, to Bombay.
29 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Singapore.
29 Celebes, ss, Bakher, to Newdeep.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Southampton.
29 Prince Hendrick, ship, Braat, to Newdeep.
30 Lufra, ss, Periam, to Gall F O.
30 Mula, ss, Doert, to Jeddah.
30 Mesopotamia, ship, Phillips, to London.
31 Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
31 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, to Perim.
31 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to China.
31 Zambesi, ss, Simmons, to Venice.
Feb. 1 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
1 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
2 Vingoria, ss, Lang, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Richard Wright, ship Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
Olaff, ss, Carl, from Cardiff.
Rapor, ss, Wilkinson, from Cardiff.
Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
Diamond, H M ship, Bosanquet, from Lama.
Djafferia, ship, Mansoor, from Zeila.
Dalhousie, H M S, Powell, from Bombay.
Victoria Prince, ship, Phillips, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Briton, H M S, Brine, from Socotra.
Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
Valetta, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palm s, 1,461 bars iron, Tezpall Gapajee.
Bellona s, 35 bundles buckets, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein ; 3 casks glassware, Soomar Veera ; 1,933 bundles hoop iron and 1 cask hardware, H[illegible]ally Cassamjee ; 50 cases [illegible]

[illegible] ajee [illegible] o; 57 cwts my- [illegible], 57 cwts myrabollams, [illegible] cwts turmerick and 142 cwts [illegible] Haji Hyroon ; 170 cwts olibanum, [illegible] 106 bales coir yarn, Talub Arbee ; 8 bundles [illegible] teeth, Abdoolremon Osman ; 59 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, Moolchund Jeevraj ; 619½ cwts olibanum, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Nizam s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Eshcol s—97½ cwts coffee, and 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules. Siegfried and Co.
City Camp, 15,300 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Rastaff s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,
Calipso s, 150—bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Rastaff s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Calipso s, 675 cwts gulseed and 655 cwts groundnuts Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·958
Temperature of the Air	77 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·5
Minimum [illegible]	[illegible]
General Direction of wind...NE, NNE, NE, ENE, W[illegible] NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	222

HIGH COURT.—12TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honorable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

639-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Fletcher and Smith

892-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Ahmedbhoy and another—Rimington, Hore and Langly.

93-75—Prescot and Winter—Cooverjee Meghjee, vs Sha Poona Assore and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

474-75—Shamrao Pandurung—Tapidass Munoridass vs Oodhowje Gig[illegible] and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part-heard.

715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeewundass and others vs Bruthondass Bymohundass and others—Prescott and Winter

425-75—Mr Fletcher—Moroba Bhawanishunker vs Cassinath Bhasker—Nanu N R

569-75—K Morojee—Arjoon K[illegible]erej vs Ramchunder Soontojee and others—Shamrao Pandurung

45-75—Mr Pollock—Kullu kdena Reeifanbhoy vs The Advocate General and another—Remington, Hore and Langley and H C and Lee Warner

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Picthall, Surg Maj, Bengal Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
Kane, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, from furlough, from England.
Lewis, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on leave from Baroda.
Campain. Major Bengal R E, on duty, from England.
M Quade, Quarter-master, Bombay 83rd Regt, an Med Cert from Deesa.
Merriman, Col, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.
Parr Surgeon Major Bombay A M D. on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Gaye Brg-Genl, Bengal Inf Genl of R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gallway, Captain Bengal Brig Major R A, on duty, to Kurrachee
Hannan Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, to join to Kurrachee.
Browne, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 56th Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Kelsall, Surg, Bombay A M D, to join, to Kurrachee.
Picthall, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Kane, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Sealkote.
Merriman, Col, Bombay R E from Leave, to Kurrachee.
Gargrave, Sub Conductor, Bombay Barrack Department on duty, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Feb 8.*)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence [illegible] Resident in Travancore and Cochin, [illegible]

Trustee of the Church at Cocanada.

Mr A F Cox, Actg Head Asst Collr, North Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at that station.

The Reverend A Walker, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay in the afternoon of the 2nd inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 16th March 1875 is cancelled. The Rev A Walker resumed his duties at Madras on the 5th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W Paynter, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Madura Dist. leave on urgent private affairs for one month, under Chapter IV, Section 15, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th Jan 1876.

Mr J M Hawksworth, Asst Engr, 1st grade, South Canara Dist subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from date of delivering over charge of Range, under Section 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J M Hawksworth, Asst Engr, 1st grade, South Canara Dist leave to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Sect 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from date of expiration of subsidiary leave.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Ex Engr 3rd grade, from Tinnevelly, to which he stands posted, to Nellore as Dist Engr, vice Mr R Smith, deceased.

Col F J Moberly, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Suptdg Engr, from Chingleput to Tinnevelly as Dist Engr.

Capt A C Smith, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to assume charge of the Chingleput Dist till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr John Read Daniel, Sub-Collr and Actg Dist Judge, Nellore, to act as Collr and Mag of the Cuddapah Dist during the absence of Mr W D Horsley on furlough or until further orders, to join on being relieved by Mr Goldingham.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert Davidson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem during the absence of Mr Hannyngton on furlough or until further orders, but to continue to officiate as Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam until relieved by Mr C G Master.

Mr Huntly Pryse Gordon, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem during Mr Davidson's employment on other duty or until further orders to join forthwith.

Mr Alexander Cruickshank, Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during Mr Gordon's employment on other duty or until further orders, to join at once.

Mr Henry Newman, Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura until further orders.

Capt Charles James Toller Whitlock, Asst Supdt of Police, Tinnevelly, to act as Supdt of Police, Bellary, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt R G Briggs or until further orders.

Mr Thomas Edward Thomas, Asst Supdt of Police, South Arcot, to act as Supdt of Police Tanjore, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A T Rolland or until further orders.

[illegible] 3rd class Mag of Kurnool, to be Sub-Registrar of Kurnool.

Ravuru Latchminara[illegible], 3rd class Mag of Atmakur, in the Dist of Kurnool, to be Sub-Registrar of Atmakur.

The Hon W Holloway, C S I, resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr H P Gordon, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, delivered charge of the Court to the Sub-Judge in the forenoon of the 7th inst.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sections 3 of the Madras Municipal Act of 1867, His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint P Rungiah Naidu to be a Comsr for the Fifth Division of the Town of Madras.

Under the provisions of Sec 8, Act III of 1871, (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Govr in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned person to be Town Comr for carrying out in the Town of Cannanore, in the Malabar Dist, the purposes of the said Act the said person to continue in office for three years or until his successor shall have been appointed :—

Surg-Maj Francis Holton, M B, of the 48th Regt, vice Dr J C Johnston, retired.

Under the provisions of Sec 4, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby reappoints the undermentioned persons Members of the Local Fund Board of the Ellore Circle :—

Head Asst Collr, Vice-President, Depy Collr on General duty, Narasapore, Depy Inspr of Schools, Ellore Circle, Tahsildar of Yernagudem Taluq, Tahsildar of Bhimavaram Taluq, Rajah Venkatadri Apparau Bahadur Gar, Mantripragada Durga Mallikharjuna Prasadarau Gar, B Venkatanatiraz Gar, T S Narasimharrau Pantulu Gar and Munshi Abdul Karim Sahib Gar

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Medl Dept :—

1st-Class Asst Apothy John Watts to be 2nd-class Apothy, and Passed Hospital Apprentice Charles George Swayne to be 2nd-class Asst Apothy, from the 25th Jan 1876, vice Apothy J McFarland, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col A Jenkins, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 27th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 55, dated 21st Jan 1876, permitting Maj H T O'Reilly, of the Mad S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe for one year, one month and seventeen days on private affairs, and ten months and thirteen days on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj A J Filgate Royal (Madras) Engrs, Depy Acct-Genl, P W Dept, Bengal, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Kurrachee or Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj R C Smith, of the R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class, on furlough on medical certificate for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

This cancels so much of G O G No 64, dated 1st Feb 1876, as refers to Maj Smith.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lt George Lecky, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the 7th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

C I E H Power, S C, Depy Judge Advocate 4th Circl and Lt-Col F Re[illegible]ching, Infy, arrived at Madras on the 2nd Feb.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 53, dated 20th Jan 1876, permitting Surgn A [illegible] M.D., of the Mad Medl Dept to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough on medical certificate to appear before a Medl Board in England.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Bdr-Ge[illegible] C Cooke, of the S C, Com'g Northern [illegible] furlough on medical certificates for six months, under provisions of G O G G No 952 of 1861, republished in Madras G O G No 91, dated 5th Nov 1861. This cancels G O G No 82, dated 21st Dec 1875.

The services of Surg H J Hazlett are placed temporarily at the [illegible] of the Revenue Dept. [illegible]

(due) THREE

[illegible]RENCES.

[[illegible]IC OCCURRENCE IS TWO [illegible] BE AUTHENTICATED.]

[illegible]ROPE.

BIRTH.

[illegible]—January 16th, at Milston Rectory, Wiltshire, [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel T. Waddington, Educational [illegible] for C.D., Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH

WIDDICOMBE—January 17th, at Plymouth, Annie, widow of the late Colonel W. Widdicombe, District Judge of Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GORDON—February 11th, at Bombay, the wife of W. E. Gordon, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

RODGERS—February 8th, at Bombay, James William, the son of Mr. W. Rodgers, aged 18 years and 12 days.

SETTNA—February 11th, at her residence, Girgaum, Bai Hamaeji, the wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Manockji Settna. Her remains will be carried at 8 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREGSON—February 7th, at Roorkee, the wife of Lieutenant Gregson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

WATERFIELD—February 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain H. G. Waterfield, Brigade-Major, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

THE Indian Staff Corps grows more and more ridiculous as time passes, and perhaps the day is not so very far distant when the culminating point of absurdity will be reached, and one thousand Generals be the proportion to one poor Subaltern. The Corps has now 12 Lieutenant Generals, 34 Major Generals, 724 Lieutenant Colonels, 407 Majors, 677 Captains, and only 291 Lieutenants. The Colonels are more numerous than the Captains, and the Majors nearly double the Subalterns. But, besides this, the Staff Corps is flooding all England with Generals under the special retirement rule, thereby causing that time-honoured military title to be a word of scoff instead of one of honour. The imbecility of the people who have saddled such a monstrous military burden on the country as this cannot be condemned too severely. And it must be borne in mind that it is all done in the way of economy. Such economy! A useless because unofficered Army, and a great crowd of Generals and Colonels increasing annually!

Now, we have frequently urged the authorities to take the first step towards lessening this shameless abuse without further [illegible] is to say, to abolish civil employment for military [illegible] and for ever. Our advice, however, is not taken, and we very well know the reason why—because were this done there would be *real* economy, and not the spurious article. It is convenient for Indian financiers to point to the Civil Service of India and its cost, and to say see how economically our Indian administration is carried on; but, if the truth were told, a good number of this mob of Staff Corps Colonels, Majors, and Captains would have to be debited to Civil Service expenses, and the Army could not any longer be made the scapegoat for their cost. It is a pitiful, evasive system of getting the really needful money for Indian expenses such as no statesman should countenance, but, like all Indian abuses, this one has stricken its banyan-like roots into the soil, and it is hard to grub it up now it is there.

There is another reason why the separation of the Army from the Civil Service is regarded [illegible] of such-and-such a department at present sees his road clearly to the advancement of his progeny in this life, and the way he goes about it is in itself a pretty commentary upon our military organization. First, he gets his youngsters commissions in the British Army; and, secondly, he gets them into regiments serving in India—a peep for Master Hopeful already into the backdoor influences of a military career. Thirdly, he gets his brood through the parlous paths of Hindostanee, and, after they have waddled like lame ducks over the *Bagh-i-Bahar*, they are duly entered in the Staff Corps and sent to native regiments. Not for long though. As soon as common decency permits, often before, all our young friends are provided with political or judicial appointments, and they will never see the Army again until perhaps it happens to suit their pockets or their inclinations to take the commands of native regiments away from the regimental officers—twenty or thirty years afterwards. Now, if the Civil Service were increased, as it ought to be, to take up all these judicial and political appointments, competition would take care of its own, not old departmentals. Is it any wonder, then, that the old jobber detests the idea of military reform which would leave his brainless lads no choice between getting through the Indian Civil Service examination and sloping for Texas? The Staff Corps is a perfect boon to this old gentleman, and it is by his support, and the support of such as he, that this extraordinary institution has been permitted to flourish so long and at such a monstrous expense. Certainly, it would be unfair to say that military men do not make able political officers, for they do so, and as the rule, we think, rather than the exception; but the fact of their having talents in this line is no apology whatever for their employment in it, since this is done at the expense of the Army to which they more particularly belong. Indeed, when we hear of some very able military political in civil employ, we only take him as a more than ordinary example of the evils of the present system. For his talents are lost to his proper profession, and the Native Army is debarred the services of a class of officer it much needs—the class to which Outram belonged, in a word. The Native Army at present gets the dross of the Staff Corps for its regimental officers; at least that is the arrangement the system plans, though we by no means think it is the case; and the system is a poor one which contemplates such an arrangement at all. Haply, perhaps, "interest" steps in to take some of the fools and to leave some of the wise; otherwise the idea of sacrificing the Army entirely to the Military Civil Service would be carried into effect.

Of course, the present incumbents of civil appointments should be permitted to retain them; but from a certain date we would recommend the abolition of all civil employment in India for military officers, and, the sooner that date is fixed, the less will be the complications and expenses in the future. The Native Army cannot be reformed in any way worth mentioning without this most important step being taken first. Nor can the Staff Corps itself be either remodelled or abolished effectually until it is understood, through this measure, which of the two it is—a Military Staff Corps, or a Civil Staff Corps. It might be made a useful public institution if it were made to wash its hands of everything unprofessional and appertaining to the Civil Service. It might then be made to turn out some fine linguists, of whom we have very few just now, as well as that useful type of officer—such as Burton the traveller—whom competition can hardly supply us with. We have always thought the original notion of the Indian Staff [illegible] good, for it was calculated [illegible] without backstairs interest, [illegible] toady their superiors, a [illegible] to the front, but [illegible] S Field Officers on the other, it is perhaps the finest example of what officialism *can* do that was ever heard of. This time next year the numbers of Field Officers, as given above, will be largely increased at the expense of the Captains and Lieutenants, while the 90 annual retirements under special conditions must largely augment the host of General Officers now wandering about the British Isles, seeking nooks wherein to hide their half pay shame and chop titles together. It has often struck us that something might be done to get rid of a number of the superior officers, so as to make way for reform, by giving a certain quantity of Government land, either in India or in the Colonies, along with a bonus or a pension; but, without stopping to discuss this supposition, we think it is quite clear that these same annual retirements of 90 Colonels a year will not do much towards preparing the Staff Corps for reform, while every year sees as many or more Captains promoted to Majors, and Majors to Colonels, Subalterns being absorbed altogether meanwhile. The Staff Corps is our White Elephant, and a sensible man would be eager to shoot the burden quickly and be done with the cost. A proprietor of a more timorous mind would hope to do something with it some fine day or other, and in the meantime would be ruined with the animal's expenses.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

THE statement published yesterday by the *Times of India*, that Sir Michael Westropp intends to retire from the Bench in April next, is entirely without foundation; and of course the dinner the Bar is said to meditate giving him is as much of a myth as the resignation. Sir Michael could not in any case retire so soon, as he will not have served his full time (six years) for a Chief Justice's pension until July, although in August he will have been thirteen years on the Bench. In 1872, when Sir Michael was ill at home in England the authorities granted him three months' additional leave on medical certificate, which does not count as service, so that he is bound to serve till July. But it is, we believe, known to most people that the Chief Justice is too fond of harness, and likes his position in Bombay too much to think of retiring in July, or for some years to come, if his health continue as good as it generally has been in India. Sir Michael will [illegible] be present at the opening of the new Law Courts and the *Times of India* should defer its obituary notice on his civil death at least till that building is completed.

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 1ST FEB.

THE Briton has returned with the Resident on board. She is said to have visited the Arabian Coast and Socotra.

All still remains in *statu quo* in the Galla country, and there seems no probability of Rao of Pasha escaping from Hurrar. It is surmised the force sent to relieve him has been cut off from retreat.

The s. s. Dahlia arrived here on the 26th ultimo from Jeddah. She had struck on a reef when leaving that port, and on reaching Aden had her fore compartment full of water. She was crowded with pilgrims, and the authorities have caused a certain number to be debarked under the provisions of the Native Passengers' Act.

It is really shameful the way these [illegible] crowded, and it seldom happens that they are free from small-pox. The Dahlia had five cases on board which were landed and sent to hospital. The remainder of the pilgrims were put out of the ship for one day and night into covered lighters, and she was well fumigated. The master was tried under the Native Passengers' Act and fined nearly Rs. 5,000—so that it is an expensive thing bringing too many passengers to Aden.

The weather still continues cloudy and we have daily moderate showers. Our new pier is now completed and there will be no difficulty in future in landing at all times of the tide. Hitherto at low water springs a boat could not get within twenty yards of the pier.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST Cow Hide in Black, also Tan Colour, 18, 20, 22 & 24 inches long. Black Nos. 27, 30, 33 & 4[illegible]; Tan Colour [illegible] Rs. [illegible] and 36. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

[illegible]AL OF THE ENGLISH [illegible]S OF THE 21ST JANUARY.

[illegible] & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 21st January on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr Picthall	Mr W Biffin
Lieut Kane	Mr T H Moore
Mr L Peake	Lady Campbell
Mr and Mrs Buyers	Miss Campbell
Mr J Tickle	Mr J M Campion.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Coates and son	Sister Porporato
Mr J Horton	Sister Robino
Major Bateman Champion	Sister Morelli
Mr H Richardson	Mrs Dixon
Rev M Tommattie, Apos. Missionary	Mr and Mrs Schwapp.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Markby	Lady Garth
Col Waddington	Miss Garth and maid.
Col Merriman	

FROM SUEZ.—Dr Harte de Land.

FROM ADEN.

Dr Surg Genl W A Thompson and 8 Deck Passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21ST JAN.

THE "general approval" which England has determined to give to Count Andrassy's Note has naturally received the favour of the three Great Powers, and it has also met with the satisfaction of the public of both political creeds. There is, nevertheless, a deal in this business that provokes anxiety. On the face of it the Note is a very innocent, though somewhat long-winded, document. The reservations of the English Cabinet may not be quite of the nature suggested in the *Temps*, but in many respects that paper is believed to be not very far off the mark. In substance they amount to this: that while the Government will act with the other Powers and present a simultaneous note, worded like that to which Germany, Austria, Russia, and France (Italy is sure to follow) have agreed, the English Cabinet anticipate certain contingencies that may arise out of that procedure, and declare beforehand what they will do, or, more truly, what they will not do, in regard to them. Stated in broad terms the English Cabinet decline to do anything that will jeopardise the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and it is said, also, that, if the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms, the English Ministry will be no party to an armed intervention, unless with the desire of the Turkish Government. Upon the more crucial point, as to how far, or by what means, England will join the other Powers in compelling Turkey to carry out the reforms recommended in Count Andrassy's Note, I profess to have no special knowledge. But this, we know, that the reforms just promised in the Sultan's irade are far more sweeping than those asked for by Count Andrassy, and we may take it as a general principle that England will encourage rather than compel the Sultan to do anything. The attitude of the English Cabinet is already said to have borne good fruit. News reached London last evening that the *Monday Review* of Vienna states that the Porte has just withdrawn its recently expressed objections to the representations and suggestions about to be made by the Foreign Powers. The *Abendpost* copies the article of the *Review* in full, so that it looks like an official announcement. But, however willing the Sultan may be to receive suggestions, and however friendly disposed the majority of the Great Powers, it by no means follows that the forward step which has now been taken is one inch nearer to the end of this interminable question. The difficulties on the part of Turkey, to carry out any reforms, exist just as before; and the conflict of opinion between Russia and Austria, and between England [illegible] both, remains just where it w[illegible] of machinery does not [illegible] the Eastern diff[illegible] one of the [illegible] complica[illegible] [illegible]

You will doubtless reproduce them, with comments, in your own columns. It is very evident from their speeches and writings that the Liberal party are going to oppose this purchase in Parliament on financial grounds.

I hear that the Army Estimates are to be increased by about a million and a half sterling. This sum will be mainly devoted towards providing additional comforts and advantages for the non-commissioned officers and privates. It will not otherwise be directed towards attracting more men to the colours, which, in the present state of the labour market, is the great difficulty of the hour. In connection with this subject of recruiting I may mention a circumstance, for the truth of which I can vouch. At one of the brigade centres in the Midland counties—a town of 60,000 inhabitants—the officer in charge last year secured two recruits; the year before he obtained four, and yet in this very centre £40,000 is being spent upon barrack accommodation. In truth, however, that expenditure is suspended, for the workmen, who are earning 4s., 5s., and 6s. a day—(herein we have an illustration of the difficulty of obtaining recruits)—have struck for higher wages. Recruiting would seem to be almost as bad for the Navy as for the Army, for Mr. Ward Hunt is offering £25 to the trainingships for every boy they bring him, and each lad will also receive £5 towards his kit. The medical service of both the Army and the Navy have a parallel difficulty. The pay and the retirement system have so few attractions that nobody will enter the service. The Army has fifty doctors below its proper complement, and the Navy is in a worse plight. Men are regularly admitted into the latter without passing the proper examinations. A scheme of reform is to be introduced next session to meet the case of the Army, and possibly a similar measure will be brought forward by Mr. Ward Hunt on behalf of the Navy.

There have been a great many indignation meetings during the past week respecting the recent Slave Circular, but Ministers say not a word about it, publicly. They privately inform their supporters that they have a good case, and that they would not have issued a circular unless they had deemed it to be absolutely necessary. I know not with what truth, but it is currently stated that Lord Northbrook was among those who applied for definite instructions as to the treatment of runaway slaves. I cannot confirm this story; I simply repeat it.

The retirement of Sir George Clerk from the India Council deprives Lord Salisbury of a very able adviser. There is a good deal of discussion in Anglo-Indian circles as to who should be selected to succeed him. According to the present constitution of [illegible] Department, it is generally felt that it ought to be a Bombay man, and a politician. Sir George Clerk was pro-Russian as opposed to Sir H. Rawlinson, but, as pro-Russians seem to be getting fewer and fewer, it may be difficult to find a man of Sir George's views upon Central Asian politics. Two or three of the newspapers are strongly advocating the claims of Sir Lewis Pelly. There can be no question as to his fitness for the post, if he cares to accept it. True, it will deprive the Indian diplomatic service of one of its best servants, but just now the India Council requires some good men. People are taking a rapidly increasing interest in India and in Asian politics; the experience of many Members of the Council belongs to a byegone time which lessens its value for current events, and a few men of energy, as well as of experience, like Sir Lewis Pelly, would put new life into that drowsy body which is supposed to bestow its advice upon the Indian Secretary.

Recurring to a subject upon which I wrote you some weeks ago, I hear that the Persian Government have granted a concession to a well known London firm of merchants, established in Persia, to navigate the river Karun. The firm is now endeavouring to obtain a small subsidy from the English Government.

The *World* newspaper would be nothing if it were not personal, and papers that live by veiled scandal and personalities must occasionally count upon paying for their rashness. Some months ago the *World* published a series of libels on Mr. Saunders of the *Central News*, which it reiterated on contradiction after its own impertinent fashion. The *World* now humbly apologizes, admits there was no truth in its assertions, and asks Mr. Saunders's pardon. It has transpired, further, that the Editor has paid Mr. Saunders a hundred guineas in order that he may withdraw all legal proceedings. Of that sum Mr. Saunders has devoted fifty guineas to the Newspaper Press Fund, and the remainder to the United Kingdom Alliance. What a piece of bitter irony this last-named disposition must be to Mr. Yates! There is a theatrical scandal which may interest you, even so far away as India. A week or ten days ago Mr. Boucicault published a foolish letter in the newspapers, being a copy of one which he had addressed to the Premier, in favour of releasing the Fenian prisoners—none of whom, by the way, are regarded by the Government as political offenders, for I believe that all who are now in custody are soldiers. Mr. Boucicault wrote after a very gushing style, and argued that because the public had applauded his piece, the *denouement* of which is the pardon of a political offender, therefore they would applaud a Minister who gave liberty to the Irish captives. People smiled at this production, and some thought that Mr. Boucicault must be contemplating a business trip to America or to Dublin, and that he simply desired to secure some Irish sympathy and patronage. It now turns out that one part of the latter surmise is perfectly correct. Mr. Boucicault has quarrelled with his partner, Mr. Chatterton, and in a few days he will start for America. The two partners are carrying on a vigorous advertisement war in the columns of the morning papers.

Another actor, Mr. Sothern, is also going to America. He is in low health and in worse spirits; for reasons which I know not he cannot go on with his divorce suit, and various circumstances combine to place him in a very unhappy position. He has, therefore, determined to try a sea voyage.

Dr. Dewdrops Kenealy has sold his wig and gown—the same which figured in the great Tichborne trial—for £20. The purchaser is the owner of a wax-work exhibition in Glasgow.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21ST JAN.

IN one of my last year's letters I mentioned the Marine Insurance case of Sassoon *versus* Harris, and at various times during the past few years I have animadverted strongly on the litigious and petty spirit displayed by underwriters, particularly at Lloyd's now-a-days in meeting claims made upon them. The suit I have just mentioned supplies a flagrant instance in point. It has been pending for some time and was only finally decided on Saturday by the Court of Queen's Bench sitting *in banco*. It is needless to recapitulate all the facts, but the main points are these. Messrs. Sassoon shipped in December 1872 423 chests of opium at Bombay for China valued at £150 each, and insured them to a port or ports not north of Shanghai with leave to tranship. At Hongkong the assortment was divided into nearly equal parts, of which one was sent to Shanghai and the other to Ningpo, where it was lost. The underwriters, however, refused to settle for a total loss on three grounds; first, that the risk terminated with the transhipment; next, that Sassoons had not an insurable interest in the cargo; and, lastly, that the stamp on the policy was insufficient. The first plea could not be sustained as the policy expressly provided for the risk of transhipment; the second was more in doubt, although on it too the Judges favoured the plaintiffs; but the third plea was fatal. The stamp affixed to the policy was four shillings less than it should have been to make the document legal: —that is, it was only £7-11—instead of £7-15; and as the law left no alternative, the Judges, greatly against their will, were obliged to decide in favour of the underwriters on one of the most trivial and pettifogging objections ever raised in a mercantile case before a court of justice. In doing so they used language which should have made the underwriters blush and the ears of their solicitors tingle if those hardened practitioners had been accessible to feelings of shame. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn "lamented that there should be found in London a body of underwriters whose standard of mercantile morality should be so low that they should condescend to take so mean and paltry an objection." But as they had done so the Court had no alternative. Mr. Justice Blackburn observed: "Time was when underwriters would have scorned to take such an objection; and that, too, not merely from honesty or high principle, but from mere [illegible] as it would cause them in the long run a [illegible] loss than any possible gain. In [illegible] Buller had said he knew the [illegible] underwriter would allow his [illegible] such an objection. Then, how[illegible] [illegible]r was found capable of doing [illegible] nately there were a great [illegible] ju[illegible] law which obl[illegible] such persons. It is n[illegible] served. The litigious[illegible] public scandal. For one ca[illegible] oon where they are dragged i[illegible] w there are perhaps a hundred in w[illegible] claimants, dreading the law's delays [illegible] uncertainties, prefer accepting a compromise by which they are losers, although confident of the justice of their claim. The custom of the underwriters at Lloyd's almost necessarily produces these results. They give the papers, when a claim is put before them on which the slightest element of doubt is perceptible, into the hands of a sharp firm of attorneys, whose interest it is not to do justice but to pick as many holes as possible for the benefit of the hand that feeds them, and thus litigiousness is encouraged because it is rewarded. The evil lies perhaps even deeper. Cheap premiums, the result of competition, have so cut down an underwriter's profits that his only chance of living is to cut down the claims. But what a satire on an honourable business!

Before I leave this matter I should say that though the decision was against them Sassoons will not lose their money. The underwriter who heads the policy, a Mr. Ernest Harris writes to the papers to say that the technical plea was not raised with his consent, and that he has written to Messrs. Sassoon requesting them to present the policy for settlement. In proof of this assertion he publishes a memorandum drawn up in January, 1875, and sent to the solicitors which states that the stamp point was only raised by the plaintiff's own statement of their interest, and that should the decision of the court be in favour of the underwriters on that question, it would not be considered by them as judgment in their favour. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but does not alter the broad fact that the objection was raised by Mr. Benjamin, their counsel, who apologised for having to make it, and that the mere suggestion of such a point showed a spirit strangely unlike that of underwriters of the old school. Moreover, it places Messrs. Sassoon in the invidious position of receiving the amount due as if it were an act of favour and not of right. Why should the underwriters who have kept the insured out of their money for nearly three years be enabled gracefully to waive an advantage and to appear to do rather a generous action?

Continuing my notices of the dividends paid by limited liability companies, I see that Oldham in Lancashire is fortunate in what shareholders appear to have been earning. For the quarter ending December 31st, 1875, certain mills, beginning with the Moss Lane and ending with the Albert, have divided from 6 per cent. up to 35 per cent. No less than three, the Grosvenor, the [illegible] divided 30 per cent, and the Royton 35, one of the others paid 25, two of them 20, and one 16 per cent. It seems odd to hear Lancashire manufacturers complain that they can hardly make a living when such figures are published. The explanation, I suppose, is that the companies are spinning, not manufacturing, and the former is supposed to have been all along a profitable enough avocation.

We are still busily engaged in discussing the financial questions bound up with Turkey and Egypt. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares was at first thought popular, and perhaps it still is so, but as the time for the meeting of Parliament draws near, there are indications that hostility to the arrangement will find voice from the Opposition benches if not from the Conservative. The *Edinburgh Review* has opened a broadside against it, which is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Goschen, and as he is great at figures, the indictment looks formidable. It is full of mistakes, however, and excessively partisan, so that unless Mr. Gladstone and he take up stronger grounds than the *Edinburgh Review* makes apparent, they will come to ignominious grief. The *Review* and the hostile critics of the Government in other circles commit the mistake of confounding the Suez Canal purchase with Mr. Cave's mission. The two incidents ought to be kept entirely distinct. Egypt may or may not be insolvent, and we may or may not endeavour to help the Khedive out of a difficulty. My own opinion is that after sending out Mr. Cave we are in honour bound to do a great deal, and what is more, that we *shall* do a great deal. But whether we help him or abstain, the fact of the Suez Canal purchase would still remain and the Government will have to justify it by arguments quite independent of the financial position of Egypt. From what I can learn the ground they think of taking is wholly political. They will plead the necessity of making good our hold on the one communication of real value between England and our empire in the East, and when pressed to say how our acquisition of 176,000 shares which only give us ten votes can do so, they will either take refuge in safe generalities about the importance of coming to a good understanding with M. de Lesseps, or they will have to avow that the par[illegible] meant as a step to[illegible] a good foothold on[illegible] to say how such a [illegible] certain portion of th[illegible] edly like at present [illegible] foreign policy, but I a[illegible] is farther from their ide[illegible] a course may lead us in[illegible] wofully flabby and invertebrate [illegible] of foreign policy, and though gushing [illegible] are now and again made to get up a sp[illegible] imitation of patriotism I feel bound to say th[illegible] are ludicrous failures. Still, if the "Imperial" policy argument is used with sufficient force, as our Judaic Premier can keep his gravity while urging it, an effect may be produced favourable to the Ministry—which is all they for the moment care about. We do not object to a "grand" foreign policy if we can obtain the glory without the accompanying risks and responsibilities—not at all.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's report for the six months ending 30th September last states that the gross revenue in that period amounted to £191,410-9-0 and the net to £136,661-8-7, and after paying the quarterly dividends as well as interest on debentures, a balance of £22,985 11-7 is carried forward. With respect to the Red Sea Cable the report states that the repairing ship Chiltern is now putting it to rights, and the directors have no doubt the communication will be shortly re-established. I am told that the steamer has been three weeks on the spot, or rather at Aden, but was unable from the state of the weather to take up the cable, although two hours' work would have mended the fault. Owing to this annoying *contretemps* the Company has lost more than a month of the most lucrative Indian traffic, and seen it during all that time diverted to a rival. The new duplicate cable, as previously mentioned by me, is to be obtained by the issue of £700,000 preference shares, bearing 6 per cent interest, particulars of which will be published soon.

Money which threatened to be dearer by the movements of gold which has been leaving us for the Continent, is again easier, and the Bank of England is not likely now to raise its discount rate over 5 per cent. Not that it matters much, for business is dull, and what is done cannot be greatly affected by 1 per cent. more or less. We are again in the thick of a miserable industrial dispute—known as the Erith strike. This has only affected one large firm of engineers, Messrs. Easton and Amos; but it is understood to threaten important ramifications by the general hostility of the Trades' Unions to piece work. I fear the matter will end by a patch-work compromise which will settle nothing; if not, then it will develop into one of the highest industrial wars ever known even in England. It is another phase of the general struggle going on to reduce the cost of production, and all the discussions with which the newspapers are full avoid a clear statement of the great principle at stake, which is simply this: In a country which is nothing if not manufacturing and industrial, and whose supremacy in these respects is now threatened as it has never been before, what object can be so important as that of getting as much work accomplished, and as cheaply as possible? The men might perhaps admit this in the abstract, but claim that they should be the judges as to the right way of gaining these ends, which is only another way of saying that they know the masters' business better than these know it themselves. Meanwhile, the iron workers in the north of England, after a long and tedious arbitration, have had to submit to another reduction of 7½ per cent. in their wages in addition to 42½ per cent. deducted at various times during the last two years. No stronger proof could be given of the crisis in these trades, and the utter futility of struggling against the course of events.

I am told, on authority which I should in ordinary cases call excellent, that our Chancellor of the Exchequer has just drawn a prize of £20,000 in one of the Continental Lottery loans. These cannot legally be issued or quoted in England, but Englishmen can buy bonds, nevertheless, and among them seems to have been Sir Stafford. "Unto him that hath shall be given."

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE Star Company, who were in Bombay about three years ago, have returned after a successful tour through different parts of India, principally at Simla. There have been several additions to the members of the Company since they left Bombay, so that the Company will be well able to sustain the reputation already gained. The entertainments (at the Victoria Theatre) will consist of comedies, farces, dances and songs. The first will take place this evening.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

THIS week the "Queen's" Amateur Dramatic Company have given several performances in the Morley Hall, Colaba. Their first appearance was on Tuesday, they appeared again on Thursday, and will give a third performance to-night. The programme consisted of an amusing farce entitled "Old Gooseberry," and a still more amusing new and original anti-historical burlesque under the name of "Little Robin Hood, or Quite a New Beau." There was also on each occasion a recitation and a comic song. Good audiences assembled and were fully compensated for their attendance by a very excellent entertainment. To-night is called the "staff-night," and something extra good may be expected.

DR. BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Bhau Daji Memorial Committee, appointed on the 1st August 1874 was held yesterday in the committee room of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the purpose of receiving the report of the honorary secretaries with the final account of the funds collected, and of determining the form of the memorial itself. There were present the Hon. James Gibbs; the Hon. Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik; D. Codrington; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; Rao Saheb Gunpatrao M. Postale; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Darasha R. Chichgar, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, A. C. Gumpert, W. M. Wood, Shamrao Vithul, and R. G. Bhandarkar, P. Ryan.

On the motion of the Hon. Rao Saheb, seconded by Mr. Vundravundas, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was called to the chair.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the committee, which will be given in a future issue. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, that the report and accounts now read, be approved and adopted; and the same, together with all proceedings connected with this memorial, be printed and published in form to be distributed amongst the subscribers and the public generally.

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang that of the sum subscribed Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. paper be tendered to the University to form a prize of books to be awarded yearly in such manner as the Senate may think best, to be called the Bhau Daji Prize; and that with the balance, the manuscript collected by the late Dr. Bhau Daji be purchased and placed in the Library of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society as a separate collection to be called the Bhau Daji Memorial.

Proposed by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina, that the thanks of this meeting be voted to the joint honorary secretaries and the auditors for the trouble they have taken in connection with the purposes of the fund.

Proposed by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and seconded by Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the subscribers who have so heartily contributed to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund.

Proposed by Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, and seconded by Mr. N. R. Ranina, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs for presiding at the meeting.

The Hon. Chairman, in acknowledging [illegible] that the distribution the committee had [illegible] in his opinion, about the best that could [illegible] made. The committee had wisely [illegible] appropriate the funds collected to the pro[illegible] two of the great objects Dr. Bhau Daji had [illegible] (the chairman) believed that the mo[illegible] and the best portion of Dr. Bhau Daji's manuscripts had been collected. About 500 MSS., [illegible] lakhs upon lakhs of couplets, had been [illegible]. They were collected by Dr. Bhau Daji after very great labour and very great expense. Now they would be kept in one place, where they would be accessible to the learned of all parts of India. The Chairman understood that altogether about Rs. [illegible],000 had been recovered; there were some, [illegible] still in circulation; and he thought that in all about Rs. 12,000 would be collected. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tinlined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

LONDON, 10TH FEB.

The correspondence relating to the purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal Shares was submitted to Parliament last night and the debate thereon was fixed for Monday next. Austria, Italy and Germany have signified their approval of the purchase in warm terms. Russia has not sent any despatches to England on the subject.

England, whilst deprecating any act of the Khedive in giving up the control of the Canal, has declined to become the possessor of the founder's shares.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Henry G. A. Taylor, G. C. B.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 11TH FEB.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Pekin, with outward London Mails of 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9-30 P.M. yesterday.

LONDON, 10TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8¾d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ per cent. do.	88
5½ per cent. do.	92
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Egbert and Lumley.

SCOTLAND possesses a Volunteer Force of 42 650 men, all told. No fewer than 40,296 are efficient.

DR. D. B. SMITH, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, will, it is said, officiate as Principal of the Medical College in Calcutta, on the departure of Dr. Norman Chevers.

A LONDON correspondent in a letter dated January 21st, says :—"The shareholders of the Emma Mine have to day decided to take legal proceedings against Baron Albert Grant."

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to the *Pioneer* that Colonel Earle, Captain Evelin Baring, Colonel Michael, and Mr. Melvill of Baroda, are also to be made Companions of the Star of India.

WE hear from Hyderabad (Deccan) that 40 lakhs of Berar surplus were tendered for on the 8th instant (for payment there in Halli Sicca Rupees) at an average of H. S. Rs. 114·12, the Bank of Bengal taking 25 lakhs at Rs. 114·10.

THE *South African Mail* says :—"Mr. Froude has achieved a greater success than any man who ever came here ; and when we are asked for our proof, we have only to point to the disappearance of the long-existing and ever worrying disagreements between ourselves and the neighbouring States."

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief continued his journey to Calcutta on Wednesday morning, leaving Allahabad at 7 A. M. The local paper says that the bandages on his shoulder have now been removed and a sling substituted. Lord Napier spent Tuesday at Allahabad inspecting troops, hospitals, and so forth.

IT seems that the Home Council drafts on India are to be reduced for the present by £400 000 a month. This will of course give considerable relief to the Exchange market. The Calcutta *Statesman* thinks it would have been better to have gone further, and reduced the drawings by one half. Exchange on India yesterday in London was 1 8¾ for 60 days' Bills.

THE death is announced, on Monday last, of Mr. S. McAuliffe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore. He had been for some years at Lahore and discharged the duties of Treasury Officer with an attention and diligence which made him a very valuable public servant. His loss, the local paper says, is one that will be severely felt. His family have the cordial sympathy of ma[illegible] friends in their sad be[illegible]

Vanity F[illegible] Goschen [illegible] Reform [illegible] Clu[illegible] resignations [illegible] Mr. [illegible]stone, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Goschen of their membership of the Reform Club were all sent in to the Committee of the Club by concert on the same day. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., has withdrawn his name from the Reform Club, and is shortly to come up for ballot at the Carlton.

WE have just heard, says the *Delhi Gazette* with much regret, that H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, sustained severe injuries a few days ago while out pig-sticking at Furrah, having met with a concussion of the brain and dislocated his collar bone, by a fall from his horse. Medical aid was procured from Muttra as soon as possible and the Prince was removed from the dak bungalow into Agra without delay, where he is still detained.

WITH reference to the rumour that has got abroad to the effect that some accident had occurred at the Sandheads to the s. s. City of Poonah, which left Calcutta for London on the 1st instant, the *Englishman* is informed that the City of Oxford passed the above vessel, all well, 300 miles out from the Sandheads, on the morning of Friday last, and that there can, therefore, have been no ground whatever for the report above alluded to.

THE Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Pekin, which sailed from Southampton on Thursday afternoon (Jan. 20th) with the Bombay mails, has been detained through the breaking down of her machinery. Fortunately the accident occurred almost immediately after she had started on her passage. She was lying in the river off Netley Hospital, and the repairs will be effected so as to enable her to resume her voyage the next night (Friday).

WE learn fro[illegible] *Madras Mail* that the experiment of sending lads from the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum to Australia has been inaugurated. Six boys were sent from the Asylum last week, and have since sailed for Australia. Great care was exercised in selecting the lads, none but those of excellent character and good promise being chosen. The boys' destination is Perth, Western Australia, where they will be placed in charge of Government officials, who will do their utmost to find situations for them.

THE *World* :—He must be a bold and a self-denying man who would decline the proffered hospitality of princes, though acceptance would in some cases seem to lead to difficulty. I hear that the Admiralty is about to take serious notice of a case in point, in which a certain Rear-Admiral, well known for the breadth of his humour, is asserted to have recently left his sta[illegible] taken his Flag-Lieutenant with him.

the laws, the Constitution, and the Republic. All others were false Conservatives. In conclusion, M. Gambetta insisted on the strength which a Democratic Senate would possess.

LORD LYTTON, the new Governor General of India, arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon on Wednesday, (Jan. 20th) and immediately proceeded to London The *Daily News* correspondent at Lisbon says that his lordship's departure is much regretted there, and that for many years past no English Minister has had in such a degree the talent of ingratiating himself with the Court, Nobility, and gentry of Portugal, as well as with the English community. The writer adds : "People who are intimate with Lord Lytton, and are able to judge, say the Government has made a judicious selection, and that he will prove the right man in the right place—that he has an amount of capacity and ability for hard work which, if his health hold, will make his name remembered among the most prominent Governors of India."

A MEMORIAL is about being submitted to the Bombay Government by the chieftains and people of Lus Beyla praying for the release of the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, and his restoration to his native country. The Jam has now been an exile for about six years, and the reason for keeping him a State prisoner is not so apparent. The Jam sought an asylum in British territory, and, in violation of the rites of hospitality, he was deported and sent to the Deccan. The Kurrachee paper, which gives this information, thinks that the treatment accorded to the Jam by our Government was disgraceful, and the motive prompting it altogether a mistaken one. The condition of Beloochistan has been rendered worse since the Jam left the country, and his deportation was, therefore, a false measure entirely, conceived as it was in utter ignorance of the causes in operation in producing the chaos of demoralization that prevailed in it.

THE Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords Justices James, Mellish, and Baggallay, had before them on Saturday an appeal on the part of the official liquidator of the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins, whereby he refused an application to put Mr. Eastwick, late M.P., on the list of the contributories of the company as owing £1,000 in respect of the forty shares at £25 each which qualified him as a director. It was urged on behalf of the official liquidator that these shares were paid for out of the funds of the corporation, but the Vice-Chancellor held that the forty shares were paid for out of money belonging to Mr. Eastwick, and it appeared that Mr. Eastwick had expressed his determination not to receive qualification shares gratuitously from the company. Their lordships, affirming the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, dismissed the appeal.

DR. RUSSELL telegraphs to the *Times* from Delhi :—"The generation which thrilled at the names of Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Delhi is growing old. The visitor to the scenes of such sufferings and such courage may dismiss the memories of those days as evil dreams when he hears the words of welcome and sees the rejoicings for the Prince who is the son of the Empress of Hindostan ; but if he looks a little closer he will find that they are not forgotten, and assuredly signs and tokens of that time of trial are all around him, and, whether he will or not, the deeds of cruelty, of valorous constancy, and of vengeance will be brought to remembrance by almost every incident connected with the Royal progress. They crop up in the language of the most guarded addresses. Memorial churches and pillars bear witness to them, and the parks, gardens, carriage drives, and cultivated clearings, where once were densely-peopled streets and multitudinous populations, tell what followed."

THE *Times* publishes the following information about the Andrassy Note from its correspondent at Paris writing Jan. 20th :—The *Temps* states that, according to private information from London, the conditions on which England adheres to the Andrassy Note are these :—The integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be maintained ; the Sultan's independence in the face both of the Insurgents and the Powers to be recognized ; the proposed reforms to be submitted to him as simple observations and friendly counsels ; each Power to present a separate Note ; pressure to be exercised on the Insurgents, Servia, and Montenegro, as soon as the Sultan shows a readiness to adopt the reforms ; Austria, with the assent and in the name and interest of the Sultan, [illegible]ght be asked to assist in putting down the in[illegible]ion if the Turkish forces next Spring a[illegible]ient. The Russian Telegraphic Agen[illegible]municates to me [illegible]e following despatch, [illegible]ded from St. Petersburg this afternoon[illegible] Northern Powers [illegible]e English [illegible] The [illegible]re very satisfied with the [illegible] Cabinet on the subject of th[illegible] contingent points on which E[illegible]her judgment have little politica[illegible]."

WE understand from the L[illegible]ore paper that Mr. Juland Danvers, after spending a short time at Lahore, proceeds on a tour of inspection of the Punjab Northern State Railway and will visit Peshawur. He will then return to Lahore, and take a run down over the Indus Valley Railway as far as he can, and finally will go down the Indus to Kurrachee. It is not improbable that one of the results of Mr. Danvers's trip will be the decision of the question of working the Indus Valley and Peshawur lines. We noticed a short time ago, that the Chairman of the S P. and Delhi Railway had stated that the matter was almost a *fait accompli* as far as the Indus Valley Railway is concerned. Such being the case, we see no valid reason why the S P. and D. Railway Company should not have the working of the Peshawur line when it is constructed on the broad gauge. The days of mismanagement on this line are apparently ended, and as far as we can gather, such a measure would be productive of an immense saving to the State both in rolling stock and in establishment, and be conducive to the comfort of passengers, inasmuch as there would not be those difficulties which so often attend interchange of traffic.

NOTHING could be more significant of the bad feeling created by the Queen's ostentatious seclusion from public life in England than the fact that the *Times* quotes, with the heading "Noblesse Oblige," the following paragraph from an article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* :—"If she (Queen Elizabeth) exacted from those who served her the strict fulfilment of their obligations, if she was less tolerant to those who failed to make good what they had undertaken to perform, she set them an example of rigorous attention to the duties of her station. No melancholy, no plea of indisposition, no infirmities of advancing age were sufficient to withdraw her from the burdens of Royalty, or could tempt her to sacrifice them to personal [illegible] and convenience. To the last she sat at the [illegible]ncil-table ; to the last she was ready to [illegible]ceive every foreign ambassador who visited [illegible]ese shores ; to the last she maintained the dignity, the splendour and the majesty of Royalty, strong in the loftiness of her resolution, victorious over weakness and infirmity, a Queen to the end, associating monarchy in the minds of her subjects with national greatness, magnanimity, and vigour, which no faults of her own, no [illegible]lings of succeeding ages, could diminish or ext[illegible]uish."

[illegible] January 11 the case of Miss Ernestine He[illegible]r came on before the Civil Court of Breisa[illegible] Grand Duchy of Baden. Miss Hauser is the [illegible]ng lady who stated to her parents and her

far higher than the dreary round of native Courts, and the offer of this vacancy would be some recompense for the treatment he received at the hands of a Viceroy who, had he accepted Sir Lewis Pelly's advice about the Baroda affair, might have saved the Indian Government from the discredit that attaches to it for what is familiarly known as the "Baroda muddle." Sir Lewis Pelly may prefer a more active life than that of a member of the Council, and Lord Salisbury may desire to retain his services for some years longer in the East ; but if the post be offered to him and he determines to accept it, there cannot be two opinions about the advantage which the India Office would gain. The name of Sir W. Kaye is also mentioned in connection with this vacancy.

It is officially announced this evening that General Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar. I mentioned some months ago that the offer of this post would be made to him, and pointed to the significance of placing such an able man in charge of the key to the Mediterranean in the present aspect of the Eastern Question.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

JEYPORE, 6TH FEB.

AFTER his return from Gwalior the Prince of Wales spent a comparatively quiet day in Agra, and on the following day (Thursday) the special correspondents left Agra by special train in order to witness the royal entry into Jeypore, which, excepting Oodeypore, is the most famous city in Rajpootana. The Prince altered the original programme, which arranged that he should leave Agra for Jeypore on Thursday evening, but probably the fatigues of the busy life at Gwalior, where an ordinary week's work was crowded into a day-and-a-half, induced him to stay in Agra till Friday morning, when he quitted Agra for Jeypore. The Maharaja of Jeypore probably deserves the compliment of a royal visit more than any other Chief in India, for it has always been one of the hobbies of his life to endeavour to rule his territories well and according to an English pattern, and to imitate English social customs as far as the prejudices of the proud Rajpoot family to which he belongs would permit. He is probably the first semi independent Native Sovereign who has ventured to dance in public. Many of your readers will remember with amusement the sketches which a clever artist made of little, limp Jeypore, with very long gloves, dancing a quadrille at Calcutta with Lady Mayo ; but notwithstanding the fun which the good-natured little man occasioned, he has never swerved from his practical admiration of English customs, and at the present moment he is probably the most popular native in the northern parts of India. He has succeeded in effecting great improvements in his territory, some of which I shall endeavour to indicate in a future letter, and a great portion of his income is dutifully spent upon public works annually. According to Colonel Brooke, who was lately a Political Agent in Jeypore, the Maharaja's territory, including Shekhawatee, is about 150 miles in length and 140 in breadth, and possesses an area of 14,500 square miles. It abounds in game such as tiger, pig, and deer ; and, more important still, it contains immense marble quarries, which have helped to beautify Agra, Delhi, and many of the splendid tombs which adorn the vicinity of these famous cities. The climate, moreover, is highly salubrious, and malarious fevers are almost unknown in it in consequence of the sandy soil being incapable of giving a lodgement to water ; and the handsome spacious buildings which everywhere abound are greatly due to Marwarees, who although niggardly enough in Calcutta, Bombay, and the other cities where they gather their wealth, are fond of returning to their desert homes and erecting lordly pleasure houses with their wealth. Near Jeypore lies Sambhur Lake, which annually supplies an enormous source of wealth to the State by its salt, which (where it comes from is a mystery) is gathered in large quantities from it by contractors and others. Jeypore also possesses rich mines of copper ore, alum, iron, and cobalt ; and in some places large quantities of carbuncles and garnets are found. Hawkers in Jeypore travel with bracelets and necklaces of these stones cut into various patterns, and I have seen a very rich-looking necklace of garnets and carbuncles sold for from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each. So far as I have hitherto been able to judge, the most common productio[illegible] of Jeypore are black and white marble orn[illegible] garnet ornaments, beautifully enamell[illegible]ments, and old swords, of the latter of whi[illegible]ed metal, always an ample supply in the p[illegible]ch there is from the long straight sword [illegible]blic market, attach[illegible] to the deeply curv[illegible] with a gauntlet pop[illegible]he territory [illegible] scimetar. The 2,0[illegible]lation of t[illegible]he city of Jeypore is about [illegible]100,000, of which [illegible] and suburbs possess [illegible]y 200,000 Jeypore city has long enjoyed the reputation of being the handsomest native city in India, and so far as my judgment goes it has not enjoyed the reputation unjustly. It is laid out on a plan of mathematical regularity, the main streets running at right angles to each other and ending in spacious market-places, which are adorned with fountains. The architecture and colouring of the buildings in the principal bazaars are of the grandest and most picturesque character. Take a brief description of one or two bazaars. The city is surrounded by a lofty crenellated wall about thirty feet high, and can be entered by six gates, the principal of which are the Ajmere, the Sanganeer, the Ghat, and the Chandpole gates. After passing through the Ajmere gates which is reached through an outer gate and courtyard, the visitor to Jeypore finds himself in a street which at once arrests his attention. There is no break in the line on each side, all the houses being connected by screen walls which are carved into beautiful fretwork on the top. These houses possess abutments, verandahs, and oriel windows ; and many of the latter are covered up by perforated screens of white stone through which the inmates peep at the passers-by. They are all painted pink, but lines of white in geometric designs curb round the windows or decorate the screen walls ; and the peculiarly pretty effect of the pink and white houses and walls is one of the chief charms of Jeypore. The principal streets are no less than 110 feet broad, about ten feet of which on each side are allotted to pavements for foot passengers. Abutting upon the pavements there are lines of shops raised upon a plinth about two feet high, and jutting across the trottoir from every shop there is a sunblind of a regular pattern, broad, red and white stripes. A little wall, which is surmounted by a small crenellated or perforated fringe, runs along the top of the line of shops, above which, of course, rise the houses with their decorated connecting walls. Behind most of the connecting walls there are flat roofs belonging, as a rule, to the back premises attached to the shops, and on these the inhabitants of the house come out in the evenings and smoke their hubble-bubbles, or lean over the stone fringes and quiz the equestrians or pedestrians beneath. After traversing the road leading from the Ajmere Gate for some distance—say, a quarter of a mile—the traveller reaches a grand *place*, with a large tank and fountain in the middle. To the right and left branch streets similiar in character to the one just traversed, and in front runs another street down to the base of the adjacent hills. At the corner of the opposite street there is a temple, reached by steps which lead to a platform upon which there is a gateway guarded by two white marble

Rajah of Jodh[illegible], how many [illegible] he had, [illegible] the Chief modestly replied, "[illegible] am a poor man, how can I tell?" Opposite the Hawa Mahal is the Jeypore College or Madrissa, where a number of young men are educated in the liberal arts at the Maharaja's expense. In the same street, there is the Jeypore Medical Hall, and in one of the broad right angle thorough fares there is the Jeypore School of Arts, an imposing looking building, which is exceedingly well worth a visit, as there the visitor may see any of the arts for which Jeypore is famous being practised by students under excellent teachers. The Palace itself is a very irregular sort of building interiorly, although from a height outside it presents a very regular outline not unlike the Muckunpoora Palace at Baroda, which appears to have been built after the model of the Jeypore Palace. There are two wings with flat roofs, and springing up in the centre between them rises a gradually tapering tower, which terminates in a little gilt-tipped terrace from which a splendid view of the city is obtainable. The principal colour used on the outer walls of the Palace is gamboge-yellow and white, and when you imagine the numerous windows in the face of it filled with windows draped with bright red and blue curtains you may consider the Palace to be one of the most picturesque structures even in picturesque Jeypore. The Palace is filled with marble halls, and attached to it are gardens full of pleasant walks and fountains resembling the grounds at Versailles ; and beyond the gardens are marble terraces, there are two beautiful artificial lakes which are filled with alligators and turtle. These lakes may be visited at any time, and the sight is always the same—gold-mohur trees, covered with chattering quarrelling flying foxes hanging head downwards, on the banks ; turtles and tortoises sleeping on the sandy shallows ; and huge "muggurs" basking among the reeds beneath the walls. Sometimes an alligator is seen floating lazily upon the surface of the water—nothing visible but his snout, and the two raised parts of his back. Approach him ever so stealthily and he gives his powerful saw-like tail a swish and disappears to the bottom. The Palace is filled with sumptuous furniture, which was, I believe, supplied by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, the excellent furniture dealer in Kalbadavie Road, Bombay, at a cost of 1½ lakh. Your Parsees are everywhere—they are the Scotch of India emphatically ; and I think that when we find a Parsee merchant coming all the way from Bombay to the heart of Rajpootana to furnish a Palace we shall have to alter the old proverb, and affirm that if ever the North Pole is discovered the discoverer will be certain to find a Scotchman, a Parsee, and a Newcastle grindstone esconsed upon the top. Jeypore is surrounded by hills on three sides, which are surmounted by gleaming white fortifications and temples. The side that is unprotected by this splendid and natural defence is the north, and the city undoubtedly occupies a strong position. But the old Rajpoot Chiefs were not blind to the advantage of possessing hill fortifications for their cities. According to Mr. Thomas Holbeir Hendley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, who has recently published an excellent little guide to Jeypore, the wise ancients of Rajpootana laid it down as a maxim for their posterity,—"The King should take up his residence in a capital rendered difficult of access by natural or artificial barriers—as a desert, mound of earth, water, trees, and above all, by a fortress of mountains, which is said to have many transcendant virtues ; that to build a fort is essential, as one man on a wall is a match for a hundred foes ; that the Palace should be in the centre surrounded by water and trees." All these advantages Jeypore possesses to a very great degree ; and when its lovely broad streets are first seen, with the brown hills and white forts spreading their arms around, the traveller is compelled to praise the wisdom of Maharaja Seevai Singh II., who transferred the Jeypore capital in 1728 from Ambere to its present picturesque and powerful site.

From an early hour on Friday morning the Maharaja of Jeypore had caused extensive preparations to be made for the reception of the Prince. His cavalry (which, I am bound to say, does not appear to be very good, the horses being poor and the men ill-dressed and ill-disciplined) lined the road from the railway station to the gates of the city, and within the city walls the roads were guarded by men called Nagurs, who were dressed in long white cloaks, and a small white turban tied under their chins with a handkerchief. Some of them had long straight swords with gauntlets attached ; others, scimetars ; others pikes and long guns ; and the majority had on their backs leather shields studded with bright nails. The Nagurs are a peculiar set of people. Although soldiers, they are rude and independe[illegible] and uncommonly loose in their ideas of *meum* [illegible] *tuum* [illegible] as they only receive about R[illegible] month from the State and a[illegible] balance by plundering tho[illegible] happen to be placed in charge. They profess to practice celibacy, and their ranks are filled by adoption. But though thus wild and uncultivated they are the most faithful soldiers in the Maharaja's State, and it was owing to them probably that no mutiny occurred in the Jeypore territory in the bloody days of 1857. Moving behind the Nagurs on the pavements were continuous streams of people—Marwarees, whose small red, white, blue and green turbans are well known in Bombay ; people from the deserts of Bikaneer, and men and women, all picturesquely dressed in decided colours. Sometimes, a crowd of Nagurs would gather in the streets, and to the sounds of a rude band, dance along in a series of high leaps, two men with their "chaps" bandaged up leading the van and playing with tremendous unwieldy swords—fencing you could not call their antics, as they simply advanced towards each other with high steps, flourished their weapons in each other's face, and retired again, twirling their bodies, shouting and waving their swords over their heads. The Prince was expected early in the afternoon, and the Nagurs sat patiently by the roadside, and these men and women occupied the windows and housetops for hours—waiting for the Shahzada. Waiting for the arrival of a great notability in Rajpootna in winter is by no means pleasant ; for, as the sun goes down, a cutting wind obtains the mastery, and chills the unwrapped mortal to the bone. Four o'clock—five o'clock—passed away and no Prince arrived. The Nagurs sat down, placed their weapons before them, and beguiled away the chilling minutes by telling stories or chaffing the passers-by. They are by no means incapable of humour. Once, a poor buffalo broke through their lines and galloped down the bazaar. It was greeted with shrieks of laughter ; and when a sweeper rushed forward and caught it by the horns, and another man came up behind and struck it with a shovel, their merriment knew no bounds. I was situated on the top of the Medical Hall, immediately opposite the Palace Gate, and I saw a good deal of what was going on. I noticed the glancing pool behind the Palace ; the fortress of the Nahargurh (or tiger rock) on the ridge overhanging the city on the north-west side on the bare brown escarpment of which were painted in gigantic capital letters the word "Welcome ;" the Palace glowing in the light of declining day ; the Nagurs drawing their white sheets closer round their bodies ; and the splendid panorama of tower, roof, tree, painted wall, and lace-work masonry which spreads itself around ; but, nevertheless, notwithstanding all the charms which Jeypore presented under all these circumstances, waiting for the Prince was

ing long swords, and looked in the lurid light like sprites or demons ; then a number of camels laden with green velvet and gold cloths ; then more led horses prancing musically beneath their silver ornaments ; then, a squadron of British Sikh cavalry, with red puggrees, blue jackets, yellow trousers, and jack-boots, and lines of natives on each side carrying gold and silver staves ; and then, "the cynosure of modern eyes," came the Prince and the Maharaja, their elephant surrounded by a forest of torches, and a number of natives dancing and performing strange antics with swords and shields almost beneath the gorgeous animal's proboscis. The Prince was cheered by some gentlemen who were beside me on the roof of the Medical Hall, and he stared up steadfastly when he heard the unwonted sound. Turning to Major Henderson, who stood in the back seat of the howdah, he asked a question, and then smilingly looked up again and touched his cap repeatedly. I thought that his smile said as plainly as looks could say, "There are those confounded specials again ! However, I must endure them, so I may as well look pleasant." The Prince's elephant was followed by upwards of sixty others all splendidly caparisoned. The procession moved down slowly towards the Ajmere Gate. The curious crowd pressed hard upon the Nagurs, but these sturdy gentlemen kept admirable line ; and nobody who was not entitled to be in the procession could get a foot hold within the inner line of torches. The flare against the painted houses had a charming effect, and even under the disadvantageous conditions of a torchlight procession the Prince must have been delighted with his first view of the famous city of Jeypore. From the Ajmere Gate the Prince proceeded to the Residency in a carriage and-four, and the remainder of the procession returned to the city by the Sanganeer Gate.

Yesterday the Prince, accompanied by Major Bradford, went out shooting at a place about six miles from Jeypore, and succeeded in bagging a splendid tiger. The majority of the staff went out pig-sticking and antelope shooting in the Maharaja's preserves, where they had plenty of game, the grounds being literally swarming with pig and deer. In the evening a durbar was held in the Dewan-i-am, in the Palace, where the principal Jaghirdars presented nuzzurs to the Prince. H. R. H. pinned medals upon the breasts of Maharaja Purtab Singh, a son of the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and a brother-in-law of the Maharaja of Jeypore's ; and Maharaja Kishon Singh, the Maharaja Purtab's brother. A nautch and banquet followed ; at the banquet the Prince proposed the Maharaja's health, and alluded humorously to the obligation he was under to His Highness by having had the opportunity of shooting his first tiger in his territory. Afterwards there was a display of fireworks in the splendidly-illuminated gardens ; and the surrounding hills were streaked with fire. Beneath the Tiger Fort, the words "Welcome Here" could be seen blazing on the hillside for many a mile around.

HIGH COURT.—11TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE CARTING AGENCY CASE.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI V. COOVERBAEE, WIDOW.

This was an appeal from a decision of Sir Charles Sargent in what is known as the Carting Agency Case. The defendant, Dinshaw Shapoorjee Curranee, died since the decision was given ; and his widow was made a party to the appeal.

Mr. Farran said he had been asked by Mr. Purcell to move for him, on behalf of the respondent, for a postponement of the hearing of the appeal for a month. It was a very heavy case.

The Chief Justice said he observed the name of the respondent's widow had been substituted for the respondent, who died.

Mr. Farran said it was so. The case occupied the lower Court twenty or twenty-one days ; and his Lordship would see it was a heavy appeal.

Mr. Latham, for the appellant, consented to the application, as it was a very heavy case.

The Chief Justice—Very well. I hope it may be settled. It is postponed for this day four weeks.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF PERJURY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, four Hindoo merchants, named Vullubhoy Gopaldas, Lulloobhoy Gopaldas, Manocklall Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondas, were charged, at the instance of Kessowjee Ludab, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, abetting each other in giving false evidence, with fabricating false evidence, and also with conspiracy.

Mr. Macfarlane (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) appe[illegible] to conduct the case for the prosecution, and [illegible] Messrs. C[illegible]ey) appear[illegible] [illegible]eposed—[illegible] Ludah. [illegible] das Lulloobhoy Gopaldas, Manocklall Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondas, who are n[illegible] in Court. They are all at present in Bombay and [illegible] said Vullubhoy Gopaldas and Lulloobhoy Gop[illegible] reside permanently in Bombay, while the sa[illegible] Manocklall Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondas generally reside in Broach, but come to Bombay from time to time. The said Vullubhoy Gopaldas, Lulloobhoy Gopaldas, Manocklall Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondas along with one Bhaidas Hurreevulubdas, lately deceased, entered into agreement with my said firm of Bhanjee Ludah on the 20th February 1871 (copy of agreement translated produced) to take monies from my said firm on the terms mentioned in the said agreement. From the said agreement it appears that the said five persons, including Bhaidas Hurreevulubdas, deceased, traded together in partnership and they carried on trade in Bombay under the name of Sha Vullubhoy Gopaldas, and at Broach under the name of Sha Bhaidas Hurreevulubdas. In accordance with the terms of the said agreement the said four persons Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy, and Bhaidas Hurreevulubdas, deceased, borrowed monies from my said firm from time to time on the security of goods and passed receipts to my said firm ; certain letters also passed between them and my said firm (copies of these letters translated were also produced.) The account of such transactions and dealings between my said firm and the said four persons Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall and Bhaidass Hurreevulubdas, deceased, was adjusted and signed on the 10th November 1874, when there are found due from them to my said firm the sum of Rs. 22,942, and one and a half cents. The said Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy and Bhaidas, deceased, not having paid to my said firm the said sum so due and owing to my said firm after giving the said Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy, and Bhaidas, deceased, credit for sums subsequently paid to my said firm, filed a suit No. 141 of 1875 against the said Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy, and Bhaidas, deceased, to recover from them as such partners in the said firm of Sha Vullubhoy Gopaldas, and Sha Bhaidas Hurreevulubdas the sum of Rs. 18,406-9. The said Vullubhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy and Bhaidas, deceased, respectively filed their written statement in April 1875 in this suit. The said Vullubhoy Gopaldas filed his schedule on the 21st April 1875. The said Lulloobhoy Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondass made an affidavit in the said suit in the month of August 1875, and the said Lulloobhoy Gopaldas made a further affidavit on the 5th April 1875. The said Vullubhoy Gopaldas by his said schedulde and the said Lulloobhoy Gopaldas, Manocklall Gopaldas and Nanabhoy Cursondas by their said written statements and affidavits to which I crave leave to refer when produced, upon oath stated what was false and what they knew to be false, viz.—that they never carried on business in partnership either together or with the said Vullubhoy Gopaldas, and that before any business was done under the aforesaid agreement, the arrangement for a partnership between the said Vullubhoy, Lulloobhoy, Manocklall, Nanabhoy and Bhaidas, deceased, was by said mutual consent abandoned and that Bhanjee Ludah was informed, of the same, the Lullubhoy, Manocklall,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.—The Bombay races commence today. The first race will be run about 4.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—Sir Philip Wodehouse is expected to return to Bombay on Tuesday forenoon next.

THE PERSIA.—The Italian mail steamer Persia, Captain Merello, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday night, the 10th instant.

VAGRANTS.—Thomas Welsh and W. J. Bourke, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC POSTPONED.—We have been requested to state that the Concert of Native Music which is advertised to take place this evening, at the Queen's Road, Back Bay, is postponed.

EVADING THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCE LICENCE.—A Mahomedan, named Essub Hussain, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for keeping or letting for hire a public conveyance without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

THE LATE KHAN SAHEB SHAIK HOOSEIN.—We believe many persons will be sorry to hear of the death on the 4th instant of Khan Saheb Shaik Hoosein, police inspector, Ahmedabad districts. He was a hard-working and efficient police officer, and was highly spoken of by his superiors.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, named Lalljee Luckmidas, accidentally fell off from the weather boards in front of his master's shop at Musjid Bunder, 1st Lane, on Thursday, a height of about fifteen feet, and was seriously injured about the face and head. He was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE SASSOON DOCK.—The s. s. Vespasian was taken into the Sassoon Dock on Thursday at mid-night in order to discharge and take in cargo. The Dock displays a scene of unusual activity, as the steamers Palm, Calipso, and Vespasian are now busily engaged in discharging and taking in cargo. The Mars will go in to-day for repairs.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Abdool Ally Heptoola was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle on the Mahaluxmee Road in a rash and negligent manner.—Narroo Yarand and three other bullock cart drivers were fined Rs. 3 each by the same Magistrate yesterday for a similar offence.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Syud Goolab Mahomed Syud and thirteen other Mahomedans, who were arrested on the night previous by Mr. Inspector Sweeney, whilst using instruments of gaming in a common gambling house at Old Nagpada, were charged with the offence before Mr. Nana Morojee. They were all found guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

ASSAULTS.—Dorabjee Framjee, a hack-buggy owner, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting Govind Hurry. The complainant being seriously assaulted was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is laid up ; consequently the case stands postponed for hearing to the 18th instant, and the prisoner was allowed to be released on his depositing Rs. 2,000 in cash as security for his appearance on that day.

THEFT.—Shaik Ebram Esmail, a Mahomedan lad, and Jumnadas Ambaram, a Hindoo gold thread maker, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court ; prisoner No. 1 of stealing sundry ornaments, &c. of the collective value of Rs. 26, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving the said stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. No. 1 was sentenced to be flogged three stripes, and No. 2 to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE ATTEMPT TO SET THE ALBERT MILLS ON FIRE.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in which Ramjee Dipajee and Tookaram Dewjee stand charged with causing mischief by fire and the abetment of the offence, at the instance of Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Manager of the Albert Spinning and Weaving Mills at Parell. Mr Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner), conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Manockshaw Jehangiershaw appeared on behalf of the defence of the second prisoner. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of two other witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

OPENING OF THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—We have much pleasure in drawing public attention to an advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of the new Elphinstone Theatre, which was built specially for the Parsee Elphinstone Club by Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir. We are told it will be found to be the most elegant, comfortable, and spacious of all the theatres in Bombay ; and the play-going public will have an opportunity of judging of its attractions for themselves to-night, when the new theatre is to be opened under very favourable auspices. The members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club give to-night a grand entertainment consisting of Gujerattee versions of the English pieces entitled "The Lonely Man of the Ocean" and "The Devil to pay ; or the Wives Metamorphosed." The new theatre affords peculiar facilities fo[illegible]rformances, for private boxes for families and zen[illegible] ladies have been constructed, which would be v[illegible] agreeable to members of the orthodox classes in the native community.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN.—The strike among the G. I. P. Railway workmen, to which frequent allusion has been made in these columns, still continues. About 200 of the men—Parsees, Hindus, and native Christians,—attempted on Thursday afternoon to get up a demonstration in the open space in front of the Agent's offices in Elphinstone Circle Mr. Le Mesurier was at the time engaged at the meeting of the Port Trustees of Bombay, and the men therefore proceeded to and waited for him at the Port Trust offices, close by. Their object was altogether a peaceable one, namely, to present a petition setting forth their grievances, and praying for immediate redress. The Agent, on looking over the pe[illegible] directed that all old hands should call at his office [illegible] considera tion of their claims ; but as to the re[illegible] distinctly to understand that, if they did no[illegible] terms offered by the company, they would [illegible] employed at all.

DEFAMATION.—The Lanowlee defamation case came on for trial in the Session Court before Baron De Larpent yesterday. It occupied the day, and was not finished when the Court closed. It will probably be finished to-day. Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, for the defence.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 11.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.—We hear from Mahableshwar that the season is commencing there. The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and the houses are all nearly ready for their occupants. Some come up this week and others next week. By the 1st of March there will be a great increase to the number of residents on the Hill. The air is pure and clear and the climate perfection, as there is a strong sea breeze blowing just now which takes away any harshness and dryness which each Mahableshwar from the Deccan plains.—*Id.*

THE 14TH HUSSARS.—H. M.'s 14th Hussars, under command of Colonel Campbell, left Poona yesterday afternoon at 4-40 o'clock by special train *en route* to Bangalore. The train was to arrive at Sholapore at 3-30 this morning and to leave that station at 5-40 this afternoon. It is due at Raichore at 4-30 to-morrow morning. From thence the Madras line will convey the regiment to their destination. The regiment, of which this is a detachment, is in full strength, and seems to be in the best form. We trust it will enjoy health and have a prosperous career during its nine years in India.—*Id.*

GENERAL SAM BROWNE.—General Sam Browne is well known in military circles as a General who is exceedingly fidgetty and variable in temper ; one, moreover, who insists on impossibilities being performed on the shortest notice, and we confess we were surprised when we heard that he had been selected for service with a Prince who is known to be affability itself. The complaints against the Baroda Railway Company made by this officer seem startling and unanswerable when we read General Sam Browne's letter to the Govern-

THE STEAMER BUCENTAUR IN DA

ABOUT 3 P.M. on Thursday, intimation wa the Dockyard authorities by telegraph from th house that signal guns of distress had bee Kennery Island. Mr. Corke, the energetic A Master Attendant, at once proceeded to Kenne der assistance if assistance was required, and ret Bombay late the same evening. Mr. Dyer, i of the Kennery Light-house, submits the f report of the occurrence :—" A steamer was into danger at the south-west end of the isla heading a direct course for Alibaug. Imm ed one gun signal and run up the D. D. flag altered her course when the guns were kep[illegible]." As far as we could ascertain, the st quest[illegible] was the Bucentaur. She was comin Bombay [illegible] Aden in ballast. Orders were se a dubash [illegible] by the charterers to direct her ceed to the [illegible] ports without coming in to It is suppos[illegible]at, after the narrow escape from danger, she [illegible]d direct for the rice port

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUA

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT,

INCENDIARISM.

The trial of Dhondee Jottee, a Hindoo, on th of wilfully setting fire to a number of hay-stack Warree Bunder was proceeded with. Sever witnesses were called for the defence, including soner's master, who said that Dhondee had years in his service and had borne a very good ter during the whole time. Mr Purcell again a the jury on the evidence he adduced, contend there was no motive which they could entertain prisoner committing the crime, and pointing there was no evidence against him except that jee, whose statement he affirmed was not wo belief. Mr. Inverarity having replied,

His Lordship summed up the evidence. Alludin defence he said that for an allegation of conspira set up as a defence was a very common occurren country, and it was no doubt a fact that very of the natives of India did form conspiracies and br ward totally false charges, in order to gratify of malice towards their fellow countrymen. H mention of this to remind the jury of the fact, warn them neither to ignore nor to attach to importance to the allegation.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and accordingly discharged.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO CART DRIVE

Luximon Goonajee, a Hindoo, was charged wi guilty of culpable homicide in causing the Bapoo Annajee, and there was also a second cou indictment of voluntarily causing hurt to Bapoo Annajee. Mr. Browning and Mr. Kir were instructed for the prosecution, and Mr. was counsel for the defence. The evidence that the two men were both cart drivers, and 24th of January, at the Elphinstone Bu dispute arose between them, and the dragged the deceased off his cart, knock down on the ground, and struck him blows. The effect was that the deceased becam sible, and died in a few minutes. Medical e showed that there were no external marks of on the body, and that death had been caused by ture of the spleen. The deceased's spleen was ver diseased, and Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion th any unusual exertion such as jumping off his car out any blow, would have caused the rupture. S the jury decided that the prisoner was guilty second count, and his Lordship confirmed their d and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment

The Court was then adjourned till Tuesda when the trial of the Ahmedabad Conspiracy C be proceeded with before a special jury.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTR

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Jan. 21.)

LORD LYTTON, the Viceroy-elect of India, ar London on Wednesday afternoon, January Lively, from Lisbon, being two or three days her time.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed nor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Fenwick W the hero of Kars.

At the Cabinet Council held on Th January 18, it was agreed that the English Gove will lend a general support to the Austrian When it will be presented to the Porte and w future is are doubtful.

The insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovin gained substantial successes against the Turkis in the course of the past week.

The elections of Senatorial delegates were France on Sunday last, January 17. The re great gain for the Conservatives, and thus answer has been made, such as he wished, to clamation of Marshal MacMahon.

There have been no further reports from E disagreements between the Khedive and Mr. A group of French financiers are about to le millions to Egypt, and a group of English ca are said to be negotiating for the purchase Egyptian railways.

M. de Lesseps has been presented with a comp tary address by the English-speaking passeng board the steamer in which he went to Egypt.

From April 1, 1875, to January 15, 1876, t chequer receipts amounted to £56,624,464, as co with £55,088,606 in the preceding year. The e ture has amounted to £62,158,404.

The Burials Bill is the subject of keen controversy between Dissenters and Churchmen.

Mr. Bright has written a letter in which he condemns flogging as a punishment for brutal offences, wife-kicking, and so forth, and intimates his belief that Mr. Cross will not again bring forward such a measure as he did last year.

Several members of Parliament have addressed their constituents in the course of the past week—amongst others Sir J. Lubbock, Sir S. Waterlow, Mr. Hunter Rodwell. The chief topics of their speeches have been the Fugitive Slave Circular, the opposition to which is growing, the Labour Laws, and the Burials Bill.

Mr. John Bright will deliver a speech to his constituents at Birmingham to-morrow, January 22. The working men of Birmingham are going to endeavour to [illegible] a vote of want of confidence in him.

[illegible] Shaw, M.P., for Burnley, is dead.

[illegible] arrival of the Cape mail we have the text of [illegible]on's despatch recommending that the con[illegible]posed confederation of the colonies and [illegible] Africa should be held in London. Lord Car[illegible] questions which must be ans[illegible] Legislature in South Afric[illegible] scheme of confederation.

It is announced from Mal[illegible] Connaught is about to visit the is[illegible]

The American House of Repres[illegible] rejected the Amnesty Bill, and are [illegible] revised Tariff Bill.

It is stated from Spain that the American Government have not replied to the Spanish note of the 15th of November last, and that therefore no favourable understanding has yet been arrived at between the two Powers. We have from Berlin intelligence confirmatory of this, and further stating that the American circular contains nothing objectionable.

The Erith strike still continues, the men having refused the last offer of the masters to return to their work.

Yesterday the fifth annual meeting of the League of St. Sebastian was held in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir George Bowyer. The chairman said it could not be denied that the affairs of Europe were temporary and transitory, and in a condition which could not rest long ; a re-arrangement must take place, and then the cause of the temporal power would gain ground. The temporal power, he believed, was an element of strength to all well-constituted Governments. A resolution protesting against "the violation of the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff in the occupation of Rome by another Power" was unanimously carried.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. W. Macleod, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. E. J. Ferrers, Mad. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. T. W. Bristow, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. T. Bradish, 105th Reg. ; Sir D. Deas, K.C.B. ; The Hon. R. C. Legh ; Lieut.-Col. R. A. Ward, late R.A. ; Rev. C. Wimberley, Ben. Ret. ; W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction for Bengal ; Lady Hutchinson ; Mr. Shaw, M.P. ; G. P. Scrope, late M. P. ; Major-Gen. J. C. Hamley ; Lady Grosvenor.

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[illegible] the objection was that [illegible] as to the insufficiency of the [illegible] objection was well fo[illegible] the amount of deficiency [illegible] and it must equally have [illegible] only 6d. This was by [illegible] the enactment in the Stamp [illegible] was not only hard, but impolitic, as it would tend [illegible] insurers from this country and transfer the business [illegible] insurance to foreign countries, and thus the revenue [illegible] lose an amount infinitely beyond the petty sums [illegible] the deficiency of duty. But the Legislature had [illegible] so to enact, and on account of a deficiency of a few [illegible], it might be only of a single sixpence, the sum [illegible] in this instance above 14,000l.—was lost to the [illegible]. This was not only harsh, but it was impolitic [illegible] point of view, as it would cause the Government [illegible] greater loss of revenue than anything they could [illegible]. Nor was this its worst result, for it tended [illegible], to tempt and encourage persons [illegible] of this harsh provision, and it was [illegible] impolitic but immoral, and tended to [illegible] the standard of commercial morality. The [illegible] gave those who were disposed to [illegible] the opportunity of being [illegible], and thus became [illegible] guilty, and responsible—[illegible] accessories before the [illegible] all the dishonesty [illegible] thus perpetrated. [illegible] when underwriters [illegible] would have scorned to take [illegible] objection. He [illegible] remembered when he was at the [illegible] that he had been told [illegible] underwriters that not merely [illegible] honesty or high principle, but from mere policy, they [illegible] not take advantage of such an objection, as it would [illegible] them in the long run a far greater loss than any [illegible] gain. In 1798 an eminent judge (Mr. Justice [illegible]) said he knew the time when no underwriter would allow his attorney to take such an objection. Then, however, one underwriter was found capable of doing so, and now, unfortunately, there were a great many of them. The [illegible], however, could not but administer the law as they found it, though they did so with the greatest reluctance and regret, and feeling almost as if guilty of the harshness and dishonesty involved in the application of the law. However, they had no alternative, and therefore, with extreme reluctance and regret, they gave judgment on this ground alone for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Lush concurred. He had no doubt, he said, that the insurance was sufficient to cover the supplemental voyage; and as regarded the question of interest, he should have desired time to deliver a considered judgment. But he felt bound to give judgment against the plaintiffs entirely upon the stamp objection. There were certainly parties separately interested, and their interests should, for the purposes of duty, have been separately calculated. The result was that duty paid was deficient by about 4s.; and unfortunately, by the express terms of the enactment, the whole sum insured, amounting to nearly 15,000l., was lost to the insured. No doubt some stringent provision was necessary in order to secure the revenue from loss of duty, but it would have been sufficient to enact that the party should recover only to the amount covered by the duty paid. That would have been penalty enough, but unfortunately the Legislature had enacted that in such a case the whole should be lost for the deficiency of a single sixpence, and nothing recovered at all. The result was that in the present case a sum of above 14,000l. was lost for a deficiency of 4s., arising entirely through mistake. Such, however, was the law, and the Court was compelled, however reluctantly, to give effect to it. There must, therefore, be judgment for the defendants. The counsel for the plaintiffs pointed out there was a claim for the return of the premiums paid. Of course the underwriters could not claim to retain the premiums while repudiating the claim under the policy. Probably they would not object to the return of the premiums.

The counsel for the underwriters, however, intimated that they by no means consented to it.

The counsel for the plaintiffs thereupon claimed that they should have judgment at all events on the claim for the premiums.

The Court said this must be the subject of a separate application, and probably must be settled at chambers on an application to the Lord Chief Justice, who tried the cause, to settle the verdict. At present all they did was to give judgment for the defendants on the claim on the policy.

Mr. Ernest Harris, the defendant in the above suit writes to the *Times*, enclosing a copy of a memorandum sent to his solicitors in Jan. 1875, from which he says, it will be seen that it was never my intention to take advantage of the technical plea advanced on my behalf. I have to-day written to Messrs. Sassoon requesting them to present the policy again for my settlement of the claim.

Memorandum.—Jan. 1875.—We think it right to state that the underwriters, though thinking it unnecessary to disturb the course of this case by dividing the pleas now, totally deny that they rest their defence on the technical stamp objection. The stamp objection grew out of the plaintiffs' own statement of their "interest," and must be proved to explain the bearing of that point; and, should the decision of the Court only be in favour of the underwriters on the stamp question, it will not be considered by them as a judgment in their favour.

From this letter, remarks the *Times*, it is clear that the imputation of deliberate fraud which was cast upon the defendants, so far, at least, as Mr. Harris is personally concerned, was altogether undeserved. His object in defending the suit was to establish a *prima facia* honourable claim—that which belongs to whichever party is entitled to the technical preference when a contested question has once been flung into the crucible of the law.

The case of Mr. Harris did not entirely rest upon this technical foundation. It afforded other grounds of defence, the general validity of which was by no means certain, though the objection taken on the score of the insufficient stamp duty happened to spare the judges trouble of examining them. The plaintiffs had insured the whole of the opium cargo as their own property, though most of the parcels belonged to other people, and were merely consigned to them as agents for sale. It was therefore urged on the part of the underwriters that the interest of the plaintiffs in that portion of the cargo in which they were not directly interested was an interest not strictly insurable. This point, however, as was pointed out in the course of the trial, was not of practical importance, for the claim might have been amended by adding the names of all those who were interested. Here, however, came in the insuperable plea of the insufficiency of the stamp duty which had been paid. Computed separately, the stamp duties upon each individual interest in the cargo exceeded that which had been paid upon the whole policy. But the main point of the original contention seems to have been as to the duration of the voyage actually insured. The bill of lading was by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers for the port of Hong Kong; but the insurance was expressly effected "for any port or ports not north of Shanghai," with leave to re-ship and tranship the cargo. It was, in fact, upon a re-shipment that the loss occurred; and it was contended on the part of the Messrs. Sassoon that the particular form given to the policy was adopted with a direct view to the re-shipment of the opium, in accordance with the practice of their firm, to the ports of the Chinese Empire—an arrangement which was apparently imperfectly understood as between them and the underwriters. The loss occurred upon a voyage not contemplated by those who had only inspected the bill of lading. Examined more narrowly the policy assumed the appearance of the insurance of a speculative venture, far exceeding in value the actual interest of the insurer in the goods which were the object of the policy, and the amount of the claim probably became in the first, instance a matter of some doubt. The claim, however, was pressed in its integrity, and the usual result followed. Mr. Harris asserts, with every appearance of probability, that his defence, so severely stigmatised by the judges, grew naturally out of the Messrs. Sassoon's own statement of the nature of their [illegible] in the cargo. In the hand-to-hand struggle [illegible] those who have forced on the contest can [illegible] the object of the attack [illegible] weapon of defence he [illegible] and Mr. H[illegible] [illegible] underwr[illegible] [illegible] body of [illegible] upon the defence which [illegible]. When a man is sued at [illegible] justified in considering more [illegible] natural instinct which prompts [illegible] means for avoiding it. At the [illegible] the irresistible plea which was [illegible] Harris, by a memorandum delivered to his [illegible] twelve months ago, 'disclaimed the practical advantage which might have been gained by its assistance. "Should the decision of the Court," runs the memorandum, "be in favour of the underwriters on the stamp question, it will not be considered by them as a judgment in their favour. This resolution amply suffices to exculpate Mr. Harris from the severe reflections which have been cast upon him in the Court of Queen's Bench, and he appears to have carried it out in the most honourable manner as soon as judgment had been given in his favour, by requesting Messrs Sassoon to present the policy at once for his settlement of their claim.

It is clear enough, therefore, that the underwriters have by no means, as might at first sight appear, been shamed by public opinion into an abandonment of a dishonourable demand. Mr. Harris produces a document, bearing date a year back, proving that he had then no intention of enforcing practically an advantage with which the law furnished him, and of which, naturally enough, he availed himself for purposes of litigation. It is true that this document had, and still has, no legal value whatever. It is, nevertheless, a efficient evidence of the intention with which it was framed and promulgated. That Mr. Harris should have carried his intentions of a year ago so honourably into effect removes a temporary stain from the English mercantile character, and our only regret is that its purport was not made known twenty-four hours sooner—that is, immediately after the judgment in the case had been given. Public opinion would thus have been spared a painful misunderstanding. That this course was not sooner taken was doubtless not the fault of Mr. Harris himself. He probably assumed that the resolution which he had taken was not unknown to those who were interested in the case; and, determined as he was to assert his legal rights in their fullest extent, it must have been with some surprise that he found himself credited with a mean and paltry spirit of chicanery so totally at variance with what appears to have been his actual conduct throughout the whole affair. Until the publication of his letter the character of Mr. Harris might be fairly thought to lie open to the imputations cast upon it by the judges. The public will now regard him as one who, from conscientious motives, voluntarily discharges a heavy claim from which a court of law has released him—that is, as a true exemplification of the English mercantile character, the man whose word is as good as his bond.

GERMAN BANKS AND CURRENCY.

(*From the "Times" Russian correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Jan. 12.

By the Bank Law of the 14th of March, 1875, the 33 German Joint-Stock Banks which enjoy the privilege of issuing notes were compelled, from the 1st of January, 1876, to confine their business to the State in which they are located, unless complying with certain conditions laid down in the same Statute. These conditions are that the reserved fund is to be increased to one-fourth of the capital; that cash is to be kept in hand for one-third of the notes circulated; that no bills are to be discounted for longer dates than three months, and no bill whatsoever unless bearing two respectable signatures; that their notes are to be exchanged for cash in Berlin or Frankfort-on-the-Main; that the notes of other banks circulating in the Empire be taken at the seat of the bank and in branch offices in towns of over 80,000 inhabitants, and that the banks in question resign the right of forcing their notes upon the public Exchequer, and of issuing any notes after the 1st of January, 1891. Banks complying with these terms acquire the right to circulate their notes through the whole German Empire, the amount allotted to each being fixed by law. Should any notes above this amount be issued, a tax of 5 per cent. will be levied upon them. Up to a few days ago 13 banks had declared their inability to comply with the law and resigned the right of issuing notes. 18 others adopting the opposite course and remodelling the issue department in accordance with the requirements of the Statute. Of the two other banks, one—the Brunswick Bank—will restrict the circulation of its notes to the Duchy of Brunswick, while the last remains to be accounted for. The 13 [illegible] 22,661,000 [illegible] following [illegible] mark pieces in gold; 20 and 50 pfennig pieces in silver; 1, 2, and 5 mark pieces in silver [illegible] divers small coin in nickel. Temporarily, the one and two thaler pieces, as also the 1, 2½, 5, and [illegible] groschen pieces, as well as some of the copper coin of the old currency, pass current; but they will be withdrawn from circulation in course of time. The same law establishing the gold standard, nobody is obliged to accept a sum exceeding 20 marks in silver or a sum exceeding one mark in copper or nickel; but the Government recognize the duty of giving gold for any sums not exceeding 200 marks in silver and 50 marks in copper.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

(*Times*, January 19.)

THE Cabinet yesterday resolved to give a general support to Count Andrassy's Note. At the same time many questions of detail will arise after it shall be presented to the Porte, and these points naturally await further consideration. More than these Austria and Russia could not have expected. Less than this would have been unworthy of a country which holds the casting vote in a deliberation of critical importance to the whole of Europe. The Ministers, in fact, were in a position which left them little or no choice. They have to face one of those eruptions which periodically break the monotony of Turkish misrule. Such disturbances have come in Greece, Egypt, Servia, and Herzegovina. They raised fears of a scramble for the most prized possessions of the Ottoman Empire. European Statesmen intervene; a half barbarous Power is tried by the political morality of civilized States and inevitable condemnation is followed by inevitable change. Little may be done to alter the framework of authority, but a State the more begins to grow. We have reached one of those times of transition, and diplomatic management may render it either violent or smooth. Austria cannot be expected to tolerate the peril of recurring anarchy on her own borders. Now, or at some future time, she must devise stringent measures of police, and the unexpected energy of the insurgents has forced her hand. The action of Diplomacy has also been quickened by their appeal to the moral sense of Europe. All the great Powers have felt that it would be unworthy of them to let the Christians of Herzegovina again fall under a tyranny which would not have been borne for a year if those poor drudges had not been degraded by its prolonged pressure. We need not look deeper for an explanation of Count Andrassy's Note, although subtle motives may easily be found by suspicious eyes. Our own Government has simply had to ask itself whether Turkey would rule justly without external pressure, whether Count Andrassy's proposals were good, and whether the obvious benefit or intervention would be outweighed by the equally obvious danger.

The first question did not admit of much discussion. However bitterly half-instructed foreign publicists may rail at England for defending the Porte, the fact is her Statesmen have accused it with pitiless frankness. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Russell, and Lord Dalling have all stated with almost wearisome monotony that it would not, and could not, govern tolerably unless it were forced, and their plans for reforming it have all been more or less disguised methods of foreign pressure. They have been diplomatic methods of saying that Turkish rule over Christian populations would cease to be intolerable in proportion as it should cease to be Turkish. Nor could such a conviction be changed by the recent loud proclamations of the Porte. Indeed, the authors must have presumed largely on Western ignorance of Ottoman affairs, for most of the promises which seemed to be new had existed on paper for years, and they had remained a dead letter simply because the Turks are what they will remain until the end of the chapter. Austria could not afford to be put off with a flood of the loose rhetoric of benevolence which lies ready at Constantinople for use in moments of emergency; and no responsible English Statesman will blame her want of trust. Lord Derby must feel that Count Andrassy's demands for more substantial reforms were perfectly justified. No doubt it is a grave matter to tell even such a state as Turkey that she must arrange her provincial affairs at the dictate of foreign Governments. Such a command might lead to serious consequences if the Turkish rulers were as fanatical or proud as they were in the stronger days of the Empire. While resistance could have but one result, it might lead to unwelcome disturbance. Even the most reckless of Turkish rulers, however, would not now disobey the united dictation of the European Powers. Craft has naturally replaced their old force, and they act as if Turkey were a perfectly independent State only when the Protecting Cabinets are arrayed against each other. It is highly probable that they would have refused to be bound by Count Andrassy's Note if this country had encouraged them to reject it. But Austria and Russia could not have afforded to sustain a defeat after months of preparation for the diplomatic campaign. They would have insisted that Herzegovina should be treated as they prescribed, and, if the Turks had resisted, an armed intervention would have been only the first and least of the consequences. Turkey is like an old ruinous building which may hold together if it be left untouched, but which would fall to pieces if any considerable part were removed with a wrench. Having to shape its decision by the light of such a prospect, our Cabinet had little or no choice. Reluctant as it might be to sanction even the most peaceful intervention, it would have been guilty of something [illegible] foolhardiness if it had encouraged the Porte to defy two powerful States which have made up their minds to effect a change in Herzegovina. Nor is the decision of the Cabinet a departure from our traditional Eastern policy. This country helped to establish the independence of Greece, and, much more recently, it intervened for the pacification of Syria. Lord Dufferin's mission to that Province and his proposal for its government were a far more serious interference with the "integrity of Turkey" than the decision of the [illegible] Cabinet yesterday. Lord Russell supported Lord [illegible] Dufferin's suggestion that Fuad Pasha should be [illegible] ruler of Syria for life, or, at least, for ten [illegible] years, and that he should be all but independent of Constantinople. Thus England, the "Defender of the P[illegible] Porte," would have placed another of the Turkish Pr[illegible] in virtually the same position as Egy[illegible] Provinces in virtu[illegible] withstanding the resist[illegible] of Servia; and, notwithstanding [illegible] ment, that change [illegible] of the Ottoman Government had not been [illegible] have been made if the way had [illegible] the jealousy of France, which [illegible] on Syria. Such a fact sufficient[illegible] the Cabinet opened no new chapter of [illegible]macy yesterday.

[illegible] more serious matter than the presentation of the Note, however, is the machinery to be used for applying its propositions. A Commission of Christians and Mahomedans must be appointed to determine how the Rayahs shall be made the equals of the Mussulmans in the eye of the law, how the taxes shall be equitably levied, and how Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be prevented from falling back into the old rut of misrule. Negotiations must be opened with the insurgents themselves, and they must be urged to lay down their arms. Means must be found to prevent the Turkish troops and the Mussulman population from attacking any of the insurgents who may go back to their homes. Some compensation must be given to those Rayahs who were driven from their houses and their fields by acts of oppression, and whose property has been destroyed in their absence. Still more important will it be to raise the ruler of Bosnia and Herzegovina above the fear of dismissal by the caprices of Constantinople, and to arm him with great authority. Any of these duties might lead to dangerous disputes, followed by armed intervention. Indeed, it is clear that if Austria were not ready to use stronger weapons than words in case of need, she would not have prepared, amid solemn diplomatic pomp, a series of demands which must be made to mean a great deal if they are to mean anything at all. She does perfectly right to face a danger which she must meet some day, and which she can never encounter in more favourable circumstances. But this country has not the same reasons for undertaking the pacification of Herzegovina, can it be expected to run the same risks. In the course of the negotiations, also, it might easily differ from Austria both as to ends and means. Therefore it was a matter of course that the Cabinet should hold itself free to dissent from anything Austria may propose after the presentation of the Note. It will be time enough to consider each of the questions we have specified when they arise in a practical shape. Meanwhile, however, we may safely state two broad considerations which will guide the conduct of this country. In the first place, it is particularly anxious that any changes in Turkey should tend towards peace instead of further disturbance and consequent aggression. In the second place, merely administrative alterations in Herzegovina, whatever they may be, will excite none of the hostility which they would have provoked when we had higher hopes of Turkey than we have to-day, and greater fears for the safety of our road to India.

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This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED [illegible] OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and [illegible], by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
[illegible]

[illegible]Y CO-OPERATIVE
[illegible]ETY, LIMITED.

THE SECRETARIES and AGENTS beg to inform Members that they have on Sale at the Stores—

Almonds and Raisins.
Bacon, in cut and in tin.
Biscuits, in great variety.
Brushes—Clothes, Shoe, Nail, and Tooth.
Bon Bons.
Cheese—Cheddar, Gloucester, and Stilton.
Confectionery.
Candied Peel.
Candles.
Chocolate Menier.
Crackers.
Cigars.
Cartridges, Loaded, Blue and Green.
Figs.
Flavouring Essences.
Fruits in Spirits.
Golden Syrup.
Hams.
Herrings, Cured, Kippered, and à la Sardine.
Herbs, dried.
Harness Polish.
Jams.
Jellies.
Kid Reviver.
Milk, condensed Swiss and English.
Marmalade.
Normandy Pippins.
Potted Meats, Fish, and Game.
Plum Puddings.
Pickles, Capt. White's and others
Perfumery in great variety.
Plate Powder.
Soups.
Sauces.
Sausages.
Salmon, Fresh and Pickled.
Spices.
Truffles.
Tongues.
Tart Fruits.
Tobacco, Bird's Eye, Latakia, and Honey Dew.
Vegetables.
Vinegar, Malt and Tarragon.
Whisky, Scotch.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STICH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE O[illegible]FICE, LONDON.
ESTA[illegible]SHED 1710.
[illegible] Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, [illegible]ents, in Bombay and the Mofus[illegible]
CLAIMS [illegible]nged by [illegible] Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,200

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favour able terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 68·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,848,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.
A Reversionary Bonus of 1½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	....	£76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in [illegible] continue to be granted by the above Company through their [illegible] Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay [illegible] the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; so also on the [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 12	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 10

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. [illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH

The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PER[illegible] RATES OF PRE[illegible]
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department, [illegible] and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.
Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.
VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand)
Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries. Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES
EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN
DURABILITY, FINISH & PERFORMANCE,
BEST TIME-KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!
MADE BY MACHINERY, to an
EXACT GAUGE, on the
INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,
THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)
REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.
AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the finest and most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

[illegible]kles, Sauces. Syrups.
[illegible] in tins and jars.
[illegible] Marmalade.
Tart [illegible] Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, [illegible]cots and Peaches.
[illegible]gar.
[illegible]y and Noyeau.
[illegible]ats and Fish.
[illegible], Oysters and Herrings.
[illegible] Salmon and Herrings.
[illegible]ngs à la Sardine.
[illegible]ckled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.
of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands
EVERY JOB IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
[illegible]
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co. Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee ....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
[illegible] ...."[illegible]" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill,
Madras ....[illegible] & Co., "Madras [illegible]" [illegible] Offices.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICES.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a refreshing beverage, mild aperient, or brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache, &c.*, it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness.
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)
THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	
Noises in the Head and Ears	
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	
Female Complaints	Timidity
General Debility	Eruptions of the Skin
Indigestion	Impaired Sight and Memory
Flatulence	Nervous Fancies
Incapacity for Study or business	Impoverished Blood
Sick Headache	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Lassitude	
Shortness of Breath	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one [illegible] increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, [illegible] the other [illegible] blood and flesh generating [illegible] medicine for renovating [illegible] quickly improves [illegible] where for [illegible] the Phosphodyne acts electrically [illegible] the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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THE FOLLOWING
[illegible]